THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 226

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Why Does Italy Retire Ships?

Irish State Has 'White Army'

Holland Watches the Kaiser

Has U. S. Changed Eagles?

King George Calls for a Cook

ITALY'S determination to retire 50 old but not outlawed fighting ships sets American and European capitals to talking. More than economic reasons are believed to be involved in this voluntary reduction of naval strength by one-third. Perhaps Italy is moving toward a settlement of its long naval dispute with France. Perhaps, by discarding all battleships, it prepares to argue against big battleships for other powers. Or, possibly, Italy exemplifies its voiced conviction that disarmament conferences talk much, do little—showing that the true way to disarm is to wipe out weapons.

* * *

The Irish Free State sees the development of a "White Army." Followers of former President William T. Cosgrave take the lead in its formation. No guns and no aggression, they declare. Its purpose is not to engage the official army or the unofficial Irish Republican army in battle, but to stand between the people and intimidation. In numerous politically torn countries today factions make a unique claim to explain their semimilitary organizations — they must have a private army so they may best serve the public good.

* * *

Holland finds it necessary once more to peep through the fence at Doorn at the self-exiled former Kaiser Wilhelm. A member of the lower house demands to know whether Adolf Hitler is plotting to return the Hohenzollerns to power, and the Premier replies that he is able to discover nothing more than rumors. But he reiterates the assurance given to the powers in 1920 by the Government—The one-time Emperor will not be permitted to misuse Dutch hospitality for the purpose of carrying on intrigues.

* * *

Americans turn ornithologists and study the eagle on the new Washington memorial quarter dollar. Critics protest that this is not the bald or white-headed eagle adopted by the founders of the Republic, but the golden eagle, distinguished by the feathered "trousers" coming down to his feet. Their objection to the golden eagle is that, unlike the bald eagle, he is not solely a native, being as familiar in Europe as in the United States. But perhaps the coin designers were not inconsistent after all—American money is about as much at home today in London or Paris as it is in Boston or New York.

* * *

Moscow confesses that the Soviet is still having much trouble with the output of its motor plants. The Stalingrad and Moscow tractor plants have a good month and follow with a very bad month. The "Ford" plant at Nizhni Novgorod has never fulfilled the hopes held for it. High-grade single specimens and record days or weeks do not satisfy the directors of the great Five-Year Plan. They know that the basis of success in that plan and in all the plans to follow is the elusive thing they have not yet achieved and assured—stability in production.

* * *

London hears a "Help wanted" call go up from Buckingham Palace. Gabriel Tschumi, "Chummy," after 34 years in His Majesty's service, is to resign as second chef. King George, who has bestowed the Royal Victorian Medal, begs the man who travels about with him to see that he has always his favorite dishes not to withdraw until his successor is found. That may take weeks—maybe months. Plenty of good cooks about, but although the King is a gourmet rather than a gourmand, a merely good cook won't do—To be cook to a king one must be a king of a cook.

* * *

England learns where Charles Dickens got the impressive surnames in his novels. He did not invent the sharply clipped cognomens of Marley, Guppy, Varden, Boffin, Tigg, Chadband and Dorrit, but picked them from the shop signs and gate posts of Holborn when he lived there. Verger Jones of St. Andrew's Church finds all these famous names and many more Dickens used in novels written in Holborn in the brittle pages of the parish register. And the discovery does not minimize, but magnifies the genius of the undimmed Dickens—He knew that the truest artistry was in making men feel the very existence they knew.

* * *

The world's largest eclipse audience, apparently, will watch the dimming of the sun by the moon on Aug. 31. Unprecedented numbers of visitors are making reservations at hotels and towns in the favored strip of totality crossing Canada and the northeastern corner of the United States. Amateurs are encouraged by astronomers and two Governments to make photographs with the family snapshooter. Great new discoveries may not be for the novice, but anybody can get the big thrill—can get all he can think about of nature's supreme outdoor show.

Monroe Doctrine for Orient Indicated as Japanese Policy

Vigorous Stand in Regard to Manchuria Certain Despite Sharp Fall of Yen and Critical Demand to Meet Budget Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 20—The sharp fall of the yen to a record low of 55 per cent below parity, together with the serious problem of balancing the budget, according to a recent statement made by Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance, have not affected Japan's vigorous policy in regard to Manchuria. The coming speech by Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, before the Diet is expected to enunciate "Monroe Doctrine" for the Orient, with the Asiatics their own masters in Asia and to withstand meddling by the League of Nations.

It is believed Count Uchida will declare that the only way to secure peace in the Orient is for Japan, China and Manchukuo to strengthen their national power and maintain the most amicable coöperation. He is certain to maintain the policy of recognition of Manchukuo in due course, regardless of the attitude of the League and others.

Gen. Nubuyoshi Muto, in charge of all of Japan's agencies in Manchuria, sent a statement to Changchun, in which he said: "I believe a satisfactory solution of the Manchurian problem means fulfillment of the hopes of Manchurians and success in the heaven-appointed task of our race in providing a guarantee of the future security of our national existence. The 'kingly way' which will guide the policy of Manchukuo is being identified with the glorious régime of a benevolence and justice peculiar to our Empire, destined to contribute to the moral and spiritual advancement of the world. . . .

"Manchukuo has now entered a constructive period and the moment is close at hand for Japan to extend formal recognition. . . . If there is any attempt to obstruct solution of the Manchurian problem, we shall combat it relentlessly. . . . The Manchus must help themselves, but Japan is their sole friend and must have unreserved coöperation."

The Foreign Office denies the reported new Japanese-Soviet pact

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CHANGE ADVISED IN U. S. ATTITUDE ON MONROEISM

Williamstown Speakers Say Reinterpretation of Doctrine Needed

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 20—Modification of inter-American policies to include a "realistic economic program" and reinterpretation by each nation of the Monroe Doctrine, was proposed here today at the Institute of Politics.

Pan-Americanism in its present form has become associated with unfortunate connotations in the thought of Latin Americans, and therefore needs revision, was the consensus at a concluding general conference on inter-American relations.

The greatest single measure for improving the feeling of nations to the south toward America was held to be a further liberalization by Washington on the Monroe Doctrine. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, advanced this view in his capacity as presiding officer.

While Washington has consistently acted as if the Doctrine was a common policy of the Americas, it is in fact not multilateral, even in interpretation, he pointed out. This situation, he said, displeases such nations as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, whose growing power and prestige are believed insufficiently recognized.

Sees Road to Conciliation

Much could be done to conciliate this feeling if the greater powers were allowed to interpret the Doctrine for themselves, in Dr. Duggan's opinion. Such a move, he said, would carry forward the policy of conciliation started by Mr. Frank B. Kellogg as Secretary of State, when he officially reinterpreted the Doctrine.

The memorandum drawn up by Mr. J. Reuben Clark Jr., American

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

30—*Does Widespread Drinking Improve the Labor Market?*

AN OVERCROWDED labor market is always bad for workingmen. The more overcrowded it is, the worse it is for workers. The less overcrowded it is, the better it is for workers.

The lower occupations are always the most overcrowded. These are the occupations which require the least skill or the least dependability. If skill and dependability could be increased, more men would be promoted to higher positions. This would relieve the overcrowding in the lower occupations. If this promoting process could go all the way from the bottom to the very top of the economic scale, there would be no overcrowding anywhere.

On the other hand, if skill and dependability are decreased, there can be fewer promotions. The lower occupations, where little skill or dependability is required, would become more and more overcrowded. Even those laborers who do not drink, but who have to compete in these overcrowded occupations, will be affected. Their labor market will be overstocked with workers, some of whom might have been promoted if they had not been drinkers.

In general, drinking tends to congest the lower occupations by reducing the number of promotions to the higher occupations. This has a great deal to do with the low wages and misery of the masses in all countries where the drink habit is almost universal.

OCEAN FLIER DELAYS TRIP TO NEW YORK

Mollison Going to Montreal for Air Carnival Before Continuing Flight

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Aug. 20 (AP)—Capt J. A. Mollison, youthful British aviator, the first person to fly alone across the Atlantic from east to west, has postponed until tomorrow the continuation of his flight to New York.

He left this morning for Pennfield Ridge, N. B., where he landed yesterday after flying from Portmarnock, Ire. He was too tired to go farther. He had a good sleep last night and decided to fly to Montreal today to watch the Canadian air pageant.

His crossing of the Atlantic was "the toughest flight" he ever made, Captain Mollison said, and he was "jolly well all in." He talked by transatlantic telephone with Amy Johnson, his wife of three weeks and herself a noted distance flier, who promised to sail today for New York to join him, although it has since been reported that she will not come. In any case, however, she would not accompany him on his return flight from New York to London.

"I was lucky," he said. "For hours at a stretch on the way across I couldn't see the water below me and I didn't know whether the wind was changing and blowing me off my course. My calculations must have been right because when I came over land it wasn't 10 minutes before I sighted Harbor Grace."

"I'm going to fly the same plane back," he said, "but I think the return trip will be easy. Flying eastward one has favorable winds and there is nothing to worry about except the possibility of motor trouble, and that is a very faint possibility."

He was credited with four new aviation records through his present flight—the first flier to fly westward solo over the Atlantic Ocean; the shortest time from land to land on a westward crossing; the first transatlantic flight in a light plane, and the longest duration flight in a small plane.

His other record-breaking hops were from England to Australia in 8 days, 19 hours; from London to Cape Town in 4 days, 17 hours; from London to Egypt in 29 hours; and India to England in 3 days, 11 hours.

WALKER INQUIRY MUST CONTINUE, ROOSEVELT SAYS

Refuses to Quash Charges and Orders Mayor to Be Ready Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20—Faced with the refusal of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to quash the citizens' ouster charges against Mayor James J. Walker, counsel for the head of New York City's Tammany mayoralty are today looking to the State Supreme Court as their only hope to carry Mayor Walker through his term of office.

Governor Roosevelt was in Ohio today filling the first major "road" engagement of his presidential campaign at a Democratic rally in Columbus. Before leaving Albany late last night, however, he had brought to a close a week of all-day sessions in the Walker hearing with a flat declination to dismiss the charges submitted by Judge Samuel Seabury, and directed the Mayor to be ready to proceed Monday afternoon.

The Governor's adverse ruling on the motion made by Mr. John J. Curtin, the Mayor's attorney, compels the Mayor to introduce corroborative evidence, and when the hearing resumes on Monday, it is expected the defense will begin its presentation of witnesses. Eight Republican leaders, headed by Mr. Kingsland Macy, state chairman, have been subpœnaed at Mr. Curtin's request, presumably to develop the contention of the Tammany organization that the Hofstadter investigation into the city's affairs was a political persecution.

Ouster Power Argument First

The first thing on the Monday slate, however, is the resumption of the arguments before Justice Ellis J. Staley, of the New York Supreme Court, on the writs of prohibition to stop the Governor from removing Mayor Walker, which he adjourned on Friday. Because of the similarity of these writs it is expected here that the court will rule on both of them simultaneously.

The injunction brought by Mr. George Donnelly, Bronx taxpayer, holds that the home-rule amendment to the Constitution nullifies the Governor's removal power; that by the Mayor likewise presents this con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Ohio Democrats Rally to Hear Gov. Roosevelt

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—Radiating their confidence of election success, thousands of Ohio Democrats rallied here today to hear the first away-from-home address of their presidential nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The address, expected to answer President Hoover's speech of acceptance, was scheduled for 4 p. m. (eastern standard time) at the Columbus baseball park.

The Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt, their daughter, Mrs. Curtis Dall and her husband; Mr. James Roosevelt, the Governor's son; Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman; and Mr. Joseph O'Mahoney of Cheyenne, Wyo., national committeeman, departed from Albany last night in two special cars attached to the Lake Shore Limited. The Governor was due in Columbus at 11:55 a. m.

Following his address, Governor Roosevelt will confer with Buckeye State leaders, and will depart at 8:45 p. m. His next speaking trip will take him to Sea Girt, N. J., a week from today. Prior to the Governor's appearance, the Ohio Democratic convention today will vote on a state platform presented by the resolutions committee last night proposing no specific mention of prohibition but indorsing the national platform which includes a plank calling for absolute prohibition repeal.

'Ostraca' Voting to Exile Aristides And Themistocles Found at Athens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 20—Discovery in the ancient market place at Athens, Greece, of two highly valuable sherds of pottery, upon which are inscribed votes cast 2440 years ago, in ostracism proceedings against Aristides and Themistocles, famous Greek statesmen and military leaders, was announced here today by Prof. T. Leslie Shear of the Princeton University department of art and archæology, field director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

The potsherds, considered a rare find, since only four of the type have ever been discovered, and especially since anecdotes concerning the ostracism of Aristides are included in the writings of Plutarch, were unearthed in an ancient well directly under the Wall of the Theseum. The demolishment of an old shanty following the suspension of excavation for the season revealed the well, which was immediately explored by Dr. Homer A. Thompson of the University of Michigan, a member of Dr. Shear's staff at the Athenian School.

For a number of years during the fifth century B. C., citizens of Athens were allowed under the Athenian Constitution, to meet in public assembly and vote for the temporary banishment of individuals.

At least eight Athenian leaders were thus ostracized, but "ostraca," the Grecian term for votes inscribed on potsherds, have only been found for four of the proceedings. The discovery of the vote against Aristides is the first ever recorded. Ostraca have now been found for the votes against Megacles in 487 B. C., Xanthippos, father of Pericles in 485 B. C., Aristides in 483 B. C., and Themistocles in 471 B. C.

Plutarch is author of one interesting anecdote about the ostracism of Aristides who was later recalled from exile by his countrymen and honored. Describing the mechanics of the ostracism proceedings, he says:

"It was performed, to be short, in this manner: Everyone took an ostracon, a sherd, that is, or a piece of earthen ware, and carried it to a certain part of the market place surrounded by wooden rails. First, the magistrates numbered all the sherds in gross (for if there were less than 6000, the ostracism was imperfect); then laying every name by itself, they pronounced him whose name was written by the larger number banished for 10 years without loss of the enjoyment of his estate.

"As, therefore, they were writing the names on the sherds, it is reported that an illiterate, clownish fellow, giving Aristides his sherd, supposing him to be a common citizen, begged him to write Aristides upon it; and he, being surprised, asked if Aristides had ever done him any injury. 'Not at all,' said he, 'Neither do I know the man; but I am tired of hearing him everywhere called the Just.' Aristides, hearing this, is said to have made no reply, but returned the sherd with his own name inscribed."

Setting New Record for Women Fliers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

START OF REFUELING ENDURANCE FLIGHT

MRS. FRANCES HARRELL MARSALIS (Left) and MRS. LOUISE McPHETRIDGE THADEN (Right) as They Took Off From Curtiss Field, Valley Stream, N. Y.

Railways Save Many Millions For Investors

Economy and Efficiency Follow Research and Inventive Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Hundreds of millions of dollars have been saved in the railroad industry by technical improvements in recent years, Mr. Richard H. Aishton, president of American Railway Association, revealed in a formal statement here today.

The railroad locomotive is getting more powerful but it is using less coal; it is hauling more freight for less cost; the freight car is as sturdy as ever but it weighs less; on branch spurs gasoline trains are hauling more and more passengers; automatic signals are replacing oral directions by station agents requiring wasteful halts; freight and passengers of the nation are proceeding more smoothly over chemically treated wooden cross ties that last three times longer than old-fashioned ties, behind engines using chemically-treated water that prevents rust in locomotive boilers, and over rails where defects have been detected by a perfected detector car that automatically marks transverse rail fissures with a dab of paint while in motion over it!

The record is not only a dramatic expression of applied technical improvement, but it has meant huge savings to the railroads and through them to hundreds of thousands of individual rail-bond holders at a time when economy is most requisite. Mr. Aishton's statement, he declares, is the sequel to a recent pledge of the country's carriers to continue to utilize their organizations in the field of research and experimentation. A summary just compiled for Mr. Aishton shows what far-reaching improvements have been achieved in this direction.

For example the railroads last year required only 137 pounds of coal to transport 1000 tons of freight and equipment one mile, compared with 197 pounds of coal in 1920!

One road alone is now saving $1,000,000 a year by utilizing the carriers' rust prevention program of pre-treating boiler water, with chemicals.

Sparks and cinders flying skyward from the smokestack of speeding locomotives meant fire loss as well as inefficient combustion. Mr. Aishton reports studies have perfected means by which they have been practically eliminated.

The life of a humbler coupler has been prolonged five years by new devices, Mr. Aishton says, representing savings of millions. Tests of air brakes, made at an expense so far of $2,000,000, and continued over eight years, promise future far-reaching improvement.

Rail motor cars are working a revolution on tracks where traffic does not warrant the heavier steam cars. Eight years ago the average horse-power of such cars was 97.5, today it is 508 h. p. One rail motor car of 900 h. p. has just been installed, Mr. Aishton says, and all told, 64 railroads now use rail motor cars. Revolutionary "stream line" rail motor cars are being tested.

Specifications have just been completed by the testing division of the Railway Association for welding, instead of riveting, tank-cars. Like many of the other improvements these developments are being pushed by the rail organizations themselves.

Safety has been increased. "Last year," says Mr. Aishton," the railroads of the United States and Canada transported millions of pounds of dangerous explosives, millions of gallons of gasoline as well as enormous quantities of acids, compressed gases, corrosive and poisonous liquids and hundreds of dangerous articles without the loss of a single life and with the smallest property damage for any year since 1915."

PERUVIAN WOMEN ADVANCE

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 20 (By U. P.)—Women will be eligible for election to municipal councils under terms of Article IX of the new Constitution approved by Congress yesterday.

Grain of Fifth Century Dug Up in Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

GRAINS of wheat and rye, which must be at least 1500 years old, were recently discovered by excavators working at Budakalász, near the Hungarian capital.

Here an outwork of the line of Danube fortifications erected by the Emperor Valentinian for the protection of the Province of Pannonia was being unearthed by local archæologists, and the grains were found in excellent condition, mixed with ashes, in one of the watchtowers.

W. C. T. U. READY TO CARRY WORK INTO 48 STATES

Delegates Leave Seattle to Take Next Steps to Save Prohibition

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 20—The fifty-eighth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union concluded, delegates are leaving here today ready for the next step to save the Eighteenth Amendment. Between now and the first of November, 52 state meetings will be held, together with conventions in nearly every county all over the United States. The executive committee named Milwaukee, Wis., for the next national convention.

An old-fashioned house and neighbor-to-neighbor campaign will be planned at these meetings in an effort to reach every vote. Schools of methods, speeches, and round tables will be provided to train the 500,000 members of the organization to present their case in their own communities.

The emphasis in the campaign will be laid upon literature, according to Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, national president. In the last four months members of the organization have distributed 4,000,000 copies of the Rainbow Flyers. Mrs. Boole says that at least that number more will be given out by the women before election day.

There are now 20 kinds of these varicolor leaflets which carry arguments for prohibition. It is planned to add to this number with last-minute statements on behalf of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The women will mail them, distribute them before the doors of churches and meeting halls and carry them from house to house.

Active campaigns will be carried on in every community on behalf of dry candidates for Congress and state legislatures.

Two little playlets will be used for propaganda purposes. One is recommended as a welcome to those people who will cast their first votes.

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THINGS PRESENT

Why be alarmed just because you hear a shout of "Xantippe, Ypsilon, Zacharias!" issuing from a telephone booth in Berlin? See the last of the "Notes From German Cities" on the Editorial page.

Parents will find it to their advantage to read "Films the Children See" on the Educational page.

All eaters of ice cream cones are beckoned to the "Bookman's Holiday" on the combined Art, Music, Theater, Book page.

"Sandwich Glass at Its Source" on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page may interest many.

Some words of timely interest appear in the Word a Day (next-to-the-last page).

AND THINGS TO COME

In his "Prohibition Facts" for Monday, Professor Carver will give a startling reply to the question: Would working men have more freedom to drink if the Eighteenth Amendment were repealed?

Ask any youngster; he'll tell you that Monday brings the Children's page.

Women Fliers Pass Mark and Continue On

Endurance Flight Record Broken by Mrs. Thaden and Mrs. Marsalis

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—With a new endurance record tucked away in their "flying boudoir," Mrs. Frances Marsalis and Mrs. Louise Thaden today pressed toward their goal of a full week in the air.

They have been aloft since 1 p. m., (eastern standard time) Sunday and they smashed Miss Edna May Cooper's and Miss Bobbie Trout's old record of 123 hours at 5 p. m. yesterday.

Cheering crowds craned necks and waved as the hour struck. The plane dropped down from its high altitude, and one of the fliers leaned out of the cabin window, waving in return.

Then the plane mounted and shrank into the distance again, a blue and yellow streak in the late afternoon sunlight. Mr. William Marsalis and Mr. Herbert von Thaden, husbands of the women and pilots themselves, proudly watched it disappear into the distance.

A dozen planes were in the air when loudspeakers of an address system were blaring the news to the crowds on the field which swelled steadily as the afternoon wore on. Many carried passengers.

Those who flew close to the "Flying Boudoir" reported the faces of the fliers were tanned by sun, smudged by oil and grease but alight with smiles.

The refueling plane went up with its evening quota of gasoline, a special "dinner" in the food bucket, a huge bouquet of roses and a packet of congratulatory messages and telegrams.

Congratulations Wired

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20 (AP)—The two Los Angeles women, whose 123-hour refueling endurance flight record was broken in New York yesterday by Mrs. Louise Thaden and Mrs. Frances Marsalis, were quick to offer them congratulations.

Miss Edna May Cooper, movie actress, who, with Miss Bobbie Trout, set the record here, hurried to a telegraph office and wired the New York pair congratulations and Miss Trout issued a statement wishing them "all the luck in the world."

Argentina Opens 283-Mile Railway

SUMAMPA, Argentina, Aug. 20 (AP)—The longest railway line completed this year in the western hemisphere was opened today across northern Argentina, along the ancient trail blazed from Lima to Buenos Aires by Spanish priests and merchants in 1771.

The new broad-guage line is 283 miles long and affords a short cut from Tucuman, sugar-producing center, to the commercially important city of Cordoba, seat of the oldest university in the New World, and thus to Mendoza in the Andean foothills, capital of the largest wine-growing center in South America.

The Central Argentine Railway began construction of the route in 1927. The cost was $12,000,000, and from 2000 to 5000 men were employed. A golden spike signalizing the completion of the road was driven today into a tie at a point near the Rio Saladillo, at a ceremony attended by provincial and railway officials.

FAMOUS QUEENSLAND MINE TO REOPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—An attempt is being made to reopen Mt. Morgan, which, at its peak, was one of the richest gold mines in the world. The reopening is with the idea of working the mine on a low-grade basis. Already 66 men have started work. As the work progresses more will be absorbed.

The work has meant the salvation of the town of Mt. Morgan, which, since the mine closed some years ago, has been gradually declining.

EMPIRE UNITS SIGN OTTAWA TRADE PACTS

Busy Scenes as Economic Conference Prepares for Adjournment

BRITISH CAUTIOUS ON FOOD TARIFFS

Caliber of Board to Set Rates Regarded as of Major Importance

By LLOYD ROBERTS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 20—The Imperial Economic Conference was brought to a close today by the signing of trade treaties between Great Britain and its Dominions.

These agreements are to become effective when ratified by the Parliaments of the various countries.

Yesterday proved the busiest day of the entire conference. First thing in the morning the delegates and their staffs streamed up Parliament Hill, and the seniors dashed from one bilateral conference to another, until late at night when they all met to discuss the final form of the main agreements and the winding up of the business of the conference.

From both British and Canadian sources it is learned that the Canadian delegation had wrestled to the last, switched their offers three times in the last two days, withdrawing and re-proffering in a last-minute attempt to find an agreement.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, having committed himself to the "fair competition principle" and trouble resulting, it is reported that the Canadians tried to modify their original offers. Mr. Bennett sought to insert a clause giving Canada the right to take such steps as would "maintain efficient Canadian industries," arguing that the clause had been agreed to by the British, but not in the form in which the Canadians first presented it. Mr. Bennett was able, however, to get the restrictions on live cattle removed.

Wary on Food Concessions

The British were motivated throughout the conference by a reluctance to grant any concessions which might tax the food of the British consumer. The conference virtually became a food conference, for on the Canadian side the sales of live cattle, bacon, and dairy products were the chief matters at stake, and on the British side negotiations with the various Dominions, dealt with the food supply of the mother country.

One Canadian authority summed up the results of the conference as being entirely dependent on the caliber of the men appointed to the new tariff board and their judicial attitude, and the full light of day being thrown on the fixing of Canadian food products can get wider preferences on the British market, a matter which only time will show.

National Autonomy Preserved

Artificial tariff barriers, put on ostensibly to offset currency depreciation, dumping, etc., have been recognized by the conference as possibly justified, but the main committee of the conference, consisting of the heads of delegations, yesterday passed a resolution giving a broad hint to the countries practicing it that they should drop it as soon as possible.

The main committee also looked askance at the Empire content proposals, and insisted that Empire content should not be so low that it defeated the object of the preferences. In other words, the content should not be so much foreign as to really encourage foreign goods to be shipped through Empire countries as British without being really British.

The resolutions passed scrupulously observed the fundamental of national autonomy, and so made recommendations for the Empire governments to consider. The tariff resolution on "export bounties and anti-dumping duties within the Commonwealth" reads:

"This conference, recognizing that export bounties and exchange depreciation adversely affect the value of tariff preferences within the Commonwealth, expresses the hope that with a rise in the value of commodity prices and the stabilization of exchanges, such bounties and especially duties which have been adopted as a means of adjusting the situation so created may be withdrawn."

Standard of Content

The resolution on "trade promotion within the Empire" declares that "determination of Empire content" is necessary to secure preferential tariff treatment. It continues:

"The committee suggests that the conference should draw the attention of the several governments of the Commonwealth to the importance of this subject, and to recommend each of the governments to investigate as rapidly as possible the standard of Empire content which should be required by them for the import under preferential rates of the different classes of goods, bearing in mind the following principles:

"(a) That though it must rest with each government to decide what standard it will require, a greater degree of uniformity throughout the Empire is desirable.

"(b) The standard required should not be such as to defeat or frustrate the intention of the preferential rate of duty ceded to any class of goods."

TRAFFIC EXPERT SEES VITAL JOB FOR PROFESSION

McClintock Advises Against Taking Up Work as Test

"Try some other vocation" — is the advice Dr. Miller McClintock, traffic expert, pours into the ears of young men who ask him how to become traffic engineers. Probably 49 out of every 50 accept the advice.

The other one, that is, the one out of 50, looks the traffic expert squarely in the eye, bangs his fist down on the desk or something to that effect, and repeats, "Where do I start?" Then follows that warmth of expression in Dr. McClintock's voice denoting the discovery of a prospective traffic engineer.

Several stories below Dr. McClintock's office at the top of Widener Library, Harvard University, the dull roar of traffic disproves the theory that the field of traffic engineering is overstocked with skilled workmen. In fact, the screech of brakes and cackle of horns sound like so many infuriated protests to Dr. McClintock's frequent admonition to "try something else."

One Wants to Stay

But there comes a young man, the one out of 50, who glimpses inconsistency in the "try another vocation" attitude of an executive whose office regularly compiles information such as that showing motorcars to have increased from 16,000,000 in 1921 to 27,000,000 in 1931. One also learns from Dr. McClintock that there are only 200 well-trained traffic engineers in the country at present to cope with the growing traffic tangle.

In brief, the diversified demands of traffic engineering, now in its infancy as a vocation, provide room only for young men who insist on being traffic engineers in spite of discouragement. "Try something else"—is Dr. McClintock's way of testing them.

Where the machine takes away from employment it will eventually evolve new industries and professions to absorb the unemployed, some economists say, and traffic engineering tends to bear out this theory. An outgrowth of the automobile industry, this modern profession is prognosticated as a potential reservoir of opportunity for future college talent.

But even the most determined wince a bit when Dr. McClintock tells them what they must do to become proficient in untangling a community's traffic mesh. The traffic engineer, it seems, must now be a municipal "Poobah." Fundamentally, he should be a well-grounded engineer. Essentially, he must have an understanding of economics, court procedure, municipal government and highway construction. Then there's the safety angle and municipal traffic administration.

Remedy Up to Expert

If trade is falling off in some retail center, the traffic engineer should be able to ascertain if conditions are due to traffic regulations, and, if they are, to provide a remedy.

If pedestrians are being struck too frequently by motorcars at a certain street intersection, the traffic engineer should know how to put a halt to it.

If a survey of traffic conditions is required, the traffic engineer should know how to present, in brief form, a nontechnical summary and collect basic information.

Traffic engineers have scratched only the surface of the possibilities for eliminating traffic retardations, Dr. McClintock declared. This slowing up, he estimated, costs Boston motorists $80,000 a day, Chicago motorists $200,000 and New York motorists close to $1,000,000.

He explained that before 1925 there were no organized traffic engineers, while today, because traffic has so forcibly influenced economic values, practically every large city in the country has its organized corps of traffic experts.

The gigantic task that faces traffic authorities is hinted at in the definition which certain experts give to traffic engineering—a profession which attempts to make existing street systems do the impossible.

Dr. McClintock takes a more practical viewpoint of the profession as one which aims, by adequate planning, to keep street systems abreast of the growing traffic requirements. This is accomplished, in part, by one-way streets, arcaded sidewalks, diverted traffic and various other means.

"The traffic problem is the price we pay for the motor age," the expert declared. "Until recently attempts to solve it have been based mainly upon opinion and on the trial-and-error method. After repeated failures we have come to realize the magnitude of the problem and are beginning to tackle it in a more orderly, systematic way. Facts, not guesswork, will furnish the basis for the traffic rules of the future."

Motorist Negotiates Highway From Mexico City to U. S. Points

Trip Was Over New Road in Mountains Not on Desert Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Floyd D. Ransom, American business man of Mexico and automobile enthusiast, has just completed a round trip between Mexico City and Laredo and Mexico City and New York via the new highway under construction between here and the border. He was accompanied by his three-and-a-half-year-old son, Floyd Jr., and his wife and four-months baby accompanied him on the return journey.

Taking into account a chain of other cities visited in the United States, Mr. Ransom covered an 8250-mile circuit. In stating that the trip is the first of its nature, the route followed is that of the new highway, and should not be confused with the dry-season over-desert natural roadway that practically follows the Mexico City-Laredo Railroad, which has been traversed a number of times by automobilists.

Mr. Ransom followed the new road which veers away from the Laredo Railroad from Mexico City toward the east coast through the states of Hidalgo, Veracruz, Tamaulipas, to meet the Laredo route at Monterrey toward the border. The country over this route is distinctly different in that it is practically a virgin part of mountainous Mexico, unexplored by automobilists.

Judging from the description of his trip, the Laredo highway has not yet reached such a stage as to recommend its use by other than seasoned and experienced automobilists. If the present working program is continued, Mr. Ransom believes that in a year's time the average automobilist will find the road hard surfaced and safe enough. Just at the moment it is extremely narrow in some of its mountainous curves.

"Leaving Mexico City," said Mr. Ransom, "you follow the Sierra Madre range on a road chiseled into the very sides of the mountains, at an altitude of from 5000 to 8000 feet. The road is well graveled but so narrow that if you meet another car you can only pass by squeezing and rubbing fenders. The precipice in many places is very abrupt and looks down for thousands of feet, with a beautiful stream winding its way through the bottom of the gorge.

"The view is stupendous. The mountains are very green, well covered with big trees, oaks, pines and fir, but somehow you wish that you could reach the lowlands as the turns in the road are sharp and the ever existing precipice makes you wonder continually if your steering apparatus is well in order.

"However, they are widening the road and when completed it will be a 40-foot highway well banked and railed for protection. The villages you can see for miles and miles, nestling in the beautiful green valleys are a splendid sight."

Wears It Like a Native

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLOYD RANSOM JR.

Roosevelt Refuses To Quash Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

tention and also holds that Mayor Walker's constitutional rights have been violated by the Governor's form of procedure.

Counsel will appear before Justice Staley on Monday instructed to address themselves particularly to the fundamental question of whether the Legislature was empowered to pass laws for the removal of elected officials without specific constitutional authority to do so. The justice has informed counsel for both sides that he was not especially interested in the home-rule question.

Governor Acted Promptly

Governor Roosevelt's refusal of Mr. Curtin's plea that he void the ouster charges against Mayor Walker marked the hearing yesterday. The Mayor's attorney declared that his client's "living testimony" had met "each one of them by a very clear, full and vigorous examination" conducted by the Governor. In all the counts against the Mayor, he asserted, Judge Seabury had given "by omission a clean bill of health" to the Mayor in not charging that he "had taken one dollar or one cent of public money" or mismanaged any of its departments.

Judge Seabury took less than five minutes to reply to Mr. Curtin's 10-hour argument. He held that oratory was no proof of innocence, and that the defense argument contained much "which might mislead those who were ignorant of the facts."

Mr. Maurice P. Davidson, counsel for the Committee of One Thousand, supported Judge Seabury's conclusion, whereupon Governor Roosevelt, without consultation with his legal advisers, made his decision.

When the hearing resumes here on Monday, it is expected that the Republican leaders for whom Mayor Walker has requested subpœnas will be on hand to testify. It will be an array of outstanding figures in G. O. P. state affairs such as have never appeared at one time as witnesses in any proceedings. That they will deny the political implications which the Mayor has ascribed to the investigation of Tammany in government was indicated by Mr. Macy in Syracuse last night in a statement in which he declared his willingness to appear before the Governor.

Macy Seeks "Show-Down"

The Republican state chairman declared that if the proceedings in Albany were "to be a show, let it come to a 'show-down.'

"No question the Mayor may ask me can alter the facts with respect to conditions in New York," he said. "No political innuendo can fling a smoke screen over the findings of the Hofstadter committee. So far as the Mayor's plans to subpœna me together with several Republican leaders, I cannot see even by the wildest stretch of imagination how the Mayor hopes to make use of us as defense witnesses.

"On the other hand, it is not difficult to locate the ulterior motive behind the Mayor's machinations. He will endeavor to create the impression that he is the pitiable victim of a partisan plot. The answer to that is that the New York City inquiry was proposed and passed by Republicans and approved by a Democratic Governor who, not once, but twice, signed measures to promote the inquiry.

Secondly, Judge Seabury, counsel for the committee, is a lifelong Democrat and once was standard bearer of his party. I mention these matters not to dodge responsibility—or to divide credit—for the inquiry, but merely as facts.

Runs True to Form

"It is axiomatic that Tammany resents intrusion upon its territory and interference with its methods. Its public explanation of this policy is that residents of the State who live outside of New York City have no right to take an interest—critical or otherwise—in its affairs.

"My answer to that is that those who live outside of New York have a perfect right to take inventory of conditions in New York for self-protection, if for no other reason.

"The Hofstadter committee has shown that corruption, graft and executive laxity run rampant in New York City. There is proof that a river of greed is swirling around New York's municipal structure and threatens to sweep the city on the rocks of bankruptcy."

It was announced here today that the medical grievance committee of the state department of education would begin on Wednesday a preliminary examination of charges by the city affairs committee of New York City against Dr. William H. Walker, the Mayor's brother, and the four city physicians with whom he is alleged to have split fees on city compensation cases.

The hearing is with a view to determining if there is ground for the submission of formal charges to the State Board of Regents asking for the revocation of licenses. The city affairs committee petition was based on the findings of the Hofstadter committee.

SILK PLANT SOON TO START OPERATION

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 20 (AP)—Mr. Alexander S. Cycan said yesterday he had leased an old lace factory building and would start operation soon of a silk plant, employing 60 persons. Forty-four looms are being installed.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 20 (AP)—Approximately 130 men who had been laid off or were on part time returned to work with the United Electric Railways Company today under a five-day week and 10 per cent wage cut.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Flame of Mexico," continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 3. Program as follows:

Pagliacci (Fantasie) ..... Leoncavallo
Old Black Joe ..... Foster
Hymns:
Glorious things of Thee are spoken (Austria) ..... Haydn
All hail the Power of Jesus' Name (Coronation) ..... Oliver Holden
I Love You Truly ..... Jacobs-Bond
Second Sonatina ..... Steibelt
Andante, from "Orfeo" ..... C. M. von Gluck
Ich Liebe Dich ..... Grieg
My Gentle Harp ..... Londonderry Air
Song Without Words ..... Mendelssohn

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Community Garden Club of Duxbury: Closing day, annual garden show.

EVENTS MONDAY

Women's Republican Club: Luncheon in honor of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 1.

Fashion show, auspices Christopher Shop, Del Monte's, Magnolia, afternoon.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints, Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; Designs in Color by Anne Allen.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Ave. at Norway Street—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WASTE INDUSTRY OPTIMISTIC

New England members of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, with headquarters in New York, were informed today that the association has just completed a canvass of key concerns in the waste material industry, from Boston to San Francisco, by telegraph, and that as a result, the association "announces with certainty that the depression is on the way out. Price advances run as high as 100 per cent in some instances."

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler on south coast tonight.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer in central portion Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and west winds over north portion and moderate north and northeast winds over south portion; partly cloudy weather over north, and cloudy weather over south portion tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	86	Montreal	60	70
Bismarck	62	86	Nantucket	70	72
Boston	66	78	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	58	64	New York	66	82
Calgary	56	74	Norfolk, Va.	72	74
Charleston	76	82	North Platte	60	88
Chicago	60	70	Philadelphia	70	82
Cincinnati	56	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	90	106
Denver	66	86	Pittsburgh	54	72
Eastport, Me.	58	68	Portland, Me.	68	70
Hatteras	78	86	Raleigh	68	82
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	66	76
7p.m. Aug. 19	76	..	St. Paul	58	78
Helena, Mont.	58	92	Salt Lake City	78	96
Huron, S. D.	64	82	San Francisco	56	74
Jacksonville	74	90	SantaFe, N.M.	60	76
Kansas City	64	76	Seattle	52	68
Key West	84	90	Tampa	74	88
Los Angeles	62	88	Washington	66	84
Memphis	64	80	Wichita, Kan.	62	84
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	64	90

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 20.
B—Maximum Aug. 19.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday, 2:50 p. m.
Sunday, 3:10 a. m. and 3:31 p. m.
Height of tides, 9.3 feet, 8.9 feet and 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:08 p. m.

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YOUNG LIBERALS DRAFT PROGRAM FOR NEW PARTY

Common Needs of Nations Put Ahead of Doctrine of Sovereignty

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—The annual Liberal Summer School listened at its closing session to a far-reaching program of economic and social reforms designed to provide an alternative program to the present National Government and to consolidate liberal and radical opinion into a unified party of the Left.

It is a program drafted by youth—its draftsmen are seven youngish men of Liberal affiliations—with particular attention to the economic lessons of the world trade recession and the new order of international relations. These architects of new policy and a new party are Hubert Phillips, chairman; Arthur Holgate, R. Moelwyn Hughes, T. Elder Jones, Ifor Lloyd, Jules Menken and Alan Sainsbury. While they received the hospitable platform of the Liberal Summer School, it was apparent that their views were more likely to form a basis of future discussion and gradual development than immediate acceptance.

Their proposals concerned the broad problems of international organization, monetary policy, tariffs and trade, the state and industry, and agriculture. Their more positive suggestions can fairly be summarized as follows:

Federation of Nations

1. Nation-states, in the interests of permanent peace, must be willing to surrender something of the full doctrine of national sovereignty and recognize that the good of the community of nations as a whole must transcend the interests of individual nations. The ultimate goal should be "a world federation of nations in a disarmed world with a central authority for imposing decisions where a dispute between nations has failed of settlement by mutual agreement." Certain functions now performed by national states, such as postal services, telegraphs and wireless broadcasting, should be put under international control.

2. Great Britain and other sterling countries should join with the United States in pursuing higher prices, with the Bank of England taking no action to stop a rise of prices until the 1929 level has been reached. Restoration of social services with "common-sense precautions" and extension of capital development under state control. No return to the gold standard until central banking authorities of the world agree to "operate the gold standard according to the rules of the gold standard game and not according to the rules of Bedlam."

3. Development of national planning to utilize home market more efficiently and to promote new industries.

Economy in Distribution

4. Establishment of a national marketing board to encourage industrial development and scale down distribution charges.

5. In the matter of tariffs, "break down the jungle growth which is now strangling international trade." While full return to free trade is favored, in transition, sponsor reciprocal freer trade agreements both within the Empire and without.

"Development of the Empire, without reference to the economic structure of the world at large, would," these protagonists believed, "simply accentuate the world's difficulties. The present crisis is a crisis of overproduction. The world's main economic difficulties must be resolved as a whole."

6. Establishment of a board of national investment which would be "charged with the examination of schemes prepared by government departments, local authorities, and semi-independent institutions such as the Central Electricity Board. It should employ for appropriate purposes, or direct the employment of, large capital sums at present under the control of the Government. If need be, it should issue loans in order to raise from private investors the full total of sums appropriate for national investment during any one year."

State Control Over Industry

7. Widening, through the institution of public corporations somewhat like the British Broadcasting Company, of state control over industry, with a beginning to be made in transport, telephones and coal.

8. Assistance to agriculture by extension of small holdings, thus drawing away from the system of the tenant farmer; better marketing; encouragement of diversified crops and more scientific farming methods.

9. Reform of the parliamentary mechanism of government by setting up advisory committees, consisting partly of ministers and members and partly of outside experts to which technical questions could be remitted for report. It was hoped that this method would free Parliament for concentration on issues of major importance.

The presentation of this program concluded the week's sessions of the summer school. The program itself these younger politicians hope to carry to the larger electorate of the nation during the coming year.

GOV. CROSS TO PASS ON RELIEF MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 20—Mr. Angus Thorne, commissioner of public welfare at Bridgeport, is expected to report to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross here on Monday his investigation of the financial needs of Connecticut municipalities, and on the basis of this report, Governor Cross will decide whether to call a special session of the legislature to pass relief measures or to ask for a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

A sales tax, an increase in the gasoline tax, or diversion of funds from highway construction are some of the possibilities in case the legislature is called upon to meet relief demands. If funds were obtained from Washington, the Governor would insist that each Connecticut city benefiting from the proceeds must furnish some funds of its own. He considers 60 per cent from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation allotment and 40 per cent from each beneficiary city to be a fair apportionment.

SCHOOL COSTS DROP IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20—Public school costs in this State for the year ended June 30, 1932, were $6,381,137.13 compared with $6,453,228.78 in 1931. At the same time the average attendence increased from 70,523 to 71,950. The State Board of Education reported that in elementary schools, the average cost a pupil decreased from $69.88 to $68.41 and in high schools from $125.52 to $113.22.

Savings effected in the purchases of books for elementary schools were shown by the comparison of $66,-946.40 this year with $75,031.24 last year. For books and supplies for high schools, the sums expended in 1931-32 were $53,393.23 and $58,245.-19, respectively, as against $45,444.87 and $53,143.90 for the preceding year.

MILL HOUSES SOLD

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20 (AP)—Thirty houses and several parcels of land owned by the American Woolen Company and occupying areas of Waterford Village, R. I., and Franklin, Mass., were sold at public auction yesterday for $37,145. Company officials said although the Saranac mill has been idle for almost three years, its future is not affected by the auction.

TAX RATES REDUCED

Assessors in two additional Bay State municipalities have announced reductions in the tax rates for 1932. Citizens of Woburn will pay $1 less than last year of a total of $40.20 while Rutland's rate will be $27.20 of $6.40 less than in 1931.

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'Old Ironsides' Celebrates Battle

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 — The United States Frigate Constitution, lying at anchor in the Washington Navy Yard, yesterday celebrated the 120th anniversary of her famous victory over H. M. S. Guerriere off the Grand Banks, Newfoundland.

To commemorate the battle, during which she earned the name "Old Ironsides," flags of 1812 were hoisted in the famous frigate and on her decks were exhibited the set of colors flown in that engagement.

At 5:05 p. m. the crew will unfurl the ensign at the fore, main and mizzen trucks and from the gaff and bow will wave the Union Jack, marking the hour that the American ship unfurled her battle colors and answered the guns of the English man-of-war.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TRAVEL INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20—Tourist travel in this state has shown a marked increase this month, the New Hampshire Development Commission reports. Preparations are being made by every state agency for handling the throng that is expected for the eclipse of the sun on Aug. 31.

Information booths have a new questionnaire and information sheet for the use of tourists, noting the distances traveled to reach New Hampshire. The central booth in this city has received inquiries in one day from tourists from Kansas, Texas, Colorado, California and Georgia.

ALBERTA TO DRAFT MEN FOR HARVESTNG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—The Alberta Government will not bring in any workers from other parts of Canada to help in the harvest fields this year and it is stated that should there be a shortage of workers later in the season, the married men without children who are now receiving relief in Alberta cities will be drafted for work in the harvest fields throughout the province.

There are approximately 1000 men in this city who state they are prepared to work in the harvest fields provided their wives are supplied with food by the city during their absence.

OIL COMPANY'S ACTIVITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Visualizing a resumption of normal times in Canada the Shell Oil Company has commenced work on its new $2,000,-000 refinery at Montreal. Three hundred men have already commenced on the initial stages of construction which is being rushed on a 24-hour per day schedule to complete the work before winter. The plant construction will include five tanks of 4,130,000 gallons capacity each which will be the largest tanks ever built in Canada.

MORE WORK IN STATE

Employment was given to 899 additional workers by the 37 cities and 63 towns reporting to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, in July, as compared with June, it is announced by the state division of statistics. In a number of the municipalities, additional workers were employed in parks, on playgrounds, etc., some of the work being specifically to relieve unemployment.

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BOSTON VIEWED FOR HOME LOAN BANK BRANCH

Fort Sounds Local Bankers on Prospects for Capitalization

Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, was in Boston yesterday sounding out local bankers on the prospects for capitalizing a New England branch. The board is canvassing the Federal Reserve districts to determine the most practical sites for establishing branch home loan banks.

The chairman did not commit himself to any plan for setting up a New England branch, but local bankers are confident that Boston will be the seat of a branch of the federal agency designed to help the individual home buyer and builder to finance such enterprises during the present era of "tight" money as well as in the future.

Establishment of a branch depends upon the raising of $5,000,000, the minimum amount required for this purpose. This capital stock may be subscribed for by savings banks and insurance companies. Building and loan associations, or coöperative banks as they are otherwise termed, cannot subscribe to this stock. That they may benefit indirectly, at least, was pointed out today by Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, who said that coöperatives may participate as non-member borrowers. The commissioner said that this restriction could be eliminated only by a process of state legislation.

In explaining the methods upon which the Federal Home Loan Bank is to function, Mr. Fort indicated that the bank will afford the same financial assistance to the individual home buyer that the Federal Reserve Bank offers to business. The chairman pointed out that home loan banks will have authority to provide direct loans on first mortgages up to the same percentage of the valuation that it would be empowered to lend a bank.

Mr Fort said that lending institutions generally probably will be willing to relieve the home loan banks of this necessity by making loans to individuals themselves rather than have the government bank competing with them. Mr. Fort said that direct requests to home loan banks first will be forwarded to banks in the localities from which applications arise on the strength of the Federal Home Loan Board's belief that they will be willing to care for these local requests.

Mr. Fort took up the point as to whether assistance could be afforded builders who have money tied up in construction undertaken and completed during the period of inflation. Mr. Fort illustrated his explanation by taking as a practical example a person having a mortgage held by a savings bank and coming due in a few months. Under present conditions, Mr. Fort pointed out, the bank is not inclined to renew the mortgage since it feels that it must realize on its good assets. Consequently it forecloses and a person's home and lifetime savings are swept away.

With the operation of home loan banks, these conditions can be largely eliminated, Mr. Fort continued. The bank which feels obliged to foreclose can become a member of a home loan branch. Thus it can immediately rediscount 12 per cent of all home mortgages at the Home Loan Bank. The savings banks' necessity for foreclosure can be relieved by the opportunity which permits that bank to borrow substantial funds quickly from the Home Loan Bank, if sudden and heavy demands are put upon such savings banks. Such loans, it was explained, can be made at low interest against home mortgages.

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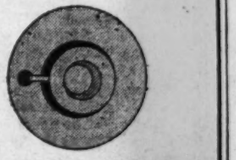
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Week-End Radio Programs

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Collegians," orchestra.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, New York Orchestra.
10:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys," harmony.
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—Crockerville Mountaineers.
5:30 WEEI organist.
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news; organ.
7:00 Joe Rines and his rochestra.
7:30 Russell Dorr, baritone.
7:45 "The Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, WWJ's 12th Anniversary Program.
9:00 NBC, Erno Rapee and orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe, orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps."
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, William Vincent Hall, baritone.
7:30 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
8:00 CBS, Edwin Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert; Albert Coates, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Summary of women's national tennis matches.
5:15 CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, dance music; time; baseball.
6:45 Organ recital; Francis J. Cronin.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Concert piano recital.
7:45 Rhythm Twins and pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute; Inazo Nitobe, member of Japanese House of Peers.
10:45 Annual Chicagoland musical festival.
11:15 CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
11:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

12:00 noon—Time; organ.
12:30 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
12:45 Safety Crusaders.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:45 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:00 NBC, Pilgrims; mixed chorus.
2:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
3:30 NBC, Forty-eighth Highlanders Military Band.
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
5:45 Studio announcements.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 Industrial Commission talk.
7:45 Bay State Old Timers.
8:00 Westinghouse Presentation.
8:30 Benefit program; speaker; music.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC National high school orchestra.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, minstrel.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:30 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.
12:00 William Stoess and orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 NBC, Mexican Marimba Band.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Great Composers; symphonic.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 Ruth Lyon; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist.
4:30 NBC, Trio Charmante.
4:45 NBC, Pastels.
5:15 NBC, Kremlin Art Quintet.
5:30 NBC, Pop concert.
6:30 NBC, Pop concert.
6:30 NBC, "Sweetheart Days."
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Musings"; poetry, music.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time; announcements.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Organ recital; chorus.
2:00 CBS, Thirty Minute Men.
2:30 CBS, Women's national tennis tournament.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, "Round Towners"; orchestra; soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; music.
5:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Studio period; news; short subject.
6:50 Organ recital and soloist.
7:00 CBS, Quartet programs.
7:45 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, William Vincent Hall, baritone; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
9:30 CBS, Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Grier Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Voice of St. Louis.
12:30 p. m.—Polish folk music.
1:15 CBS, Four Clubmen quartet.
1:30 CBS, Community Center Recital.
6:00 Organ recital and soloist.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 Harlequin string ensemble.
8:45 Crockerville Mountaineers.
9:00 "Cap'n Early"; sketch.
9:15 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Denny Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Laboratory.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—"Looking Over the Morning Paper."
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Herald news.
12:06 a. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

7:46 a. m.—News flashes.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations; news.
2:47 p. m.—News flashes.
3:

AUSTRIA SEEKS TO DEVELOP ITS TOURIST TRADE

Tyrol and Salzburg Resorts Rely Largely on German Visitors

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Austria is seeking to develop still further its tourist traffic with Germany, as German tourists are the chief sources of revenue for many of the resorts of the Tyrol and Salzburg.

Lack of money, financial restrictions, and other conditions have prevented many of them appearing as usual this year, but in their place have appeared many thousands of "hoboes" tramping along the Austrian roads in search of work and food.

It is reported that more than 400,000 of the unemployed are today on the roads of Germany; many of these later make their way to this country. They generally travel alone or in small groups and seek work wherever they can find it. Most of them have not come in by the ordinary ways, they have wandered through some of the quiet valleys along the Tyrol's straggling frontier, from the Wetterstein to the Kaisergebirge, and by tramping, and here and there a lift from some kind wagoner, have reached Vienna. They mingle among the street-singers, seek odd jobs about the markets or in the country round, and are generally only distinguishable by their local accent.

Others of the unemployed, all still young and many of them well educated, take to the Danube and pass Austria and Hungary in search of adventure and work, either in the Balkans or beyond the Black Sea, in the Near East and even North Africa.

An interesting group recently passed through Vienna from Ulm. Their boat, "The Ulm Box," was constructed by 12 German unemployed artisans, on the model of the old Swabian boats which formerly plied between Ulm and Vienna. It bears the coat of arms of the town of Ulm, a winged man, the famous tailor of Ulm, who fell into the Danube when attempting to fly in the eighteenth century. From Vienna also, individual groups leave from time to time, and make their way to south Russia or the Mediterranean, some even aiming for Abyssinia and other parts of Africa farther south.

ELECTION 'AD' RULING ATTACKED IN COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 20—The opinion of Mr. William A. Schnader, Attorney-General, that constitutional amendments to be voted on in general elections need not be advertised more than once, was attacked in the Dauphin County Court last week in argument in the mandamus proceedings brought to compel the Secretary of the Commonwealth to publish the amendments in newspapers for 13 consecutive weeks prior to the election, as has been the practice heretofore.

The action was brought by Mr. William N. Hardy of this city, manager for the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association, to protect "the public interest in 14 constitutional amendments adopted by the Legislature." Argument was heard by Judge William M. Hargast, president of the Dauphin County Courts, and Judge Charles V. Henry of the Lebanon County Courts.

Change Is Advised On Monroe Doctrine

(Continued from Page 1)

Ambassador to Mexico, for Mr. Kellogg in 1928 stripped the Doctrine of "various excrescences," and immediately improved Latin-American sentiment. It declared that "the Monroe Doctrine states a case of the United States versus Europe, not of the United States versus Latin America."

If Washington welcomed interpretations by other American governments—Dr. Duggan believes the United States Government could not take offense at such statements—diplomatic feeling would be greatly eased, in his opinion. He contrasted present "lenience" of the Administration's policy with that enunciated in 1923 by Mr. Charles E. Hughes, when the United States "reserved to itself" the "definition, interpretation and application" of the Doctrine.

Brazilian Writer Agrees

Need for a more comprehending policy by Washington toward its southern neighbors was emphasized by Señor J. F. Romano, of Brazil, author of "The Struggle for South America."

"A ceaseless opposition to official Pan-Americanism is growing," he said. "Spanish America participated in Pan-Americanism, but places neither faith nor affection in it."

It is "high time for a constructive program of realistic economic policy toward Latin America," Senhor Romano contended. He favored a "more businesslike policy," and commended the British report of Lord D'Abernon, because it "does not play with sentiments, but appeals to a sound coöperation."

"The two Americas are bound with ties stronger than sentiments, existing or imaginative," Senhor Romanno continued. "The United States is a partner in Latin-American economy, and is interested in its blossom. Latin America needs this participation for its economic development."

A constructive effort to rebuild confidence and industry in Latin America by coöperative measures is the most tangible means available for American investors to recover "frozen assets," he asserted. More careful financing, rather than a precipitate retreat from that field, is the soundest course for those with large stakes in Latin-American recovery, he explained.

Japan, Own Worst Enemy

Accompanying the economic program, and essential to it, is a political recognition of new tendencies to the south and an individual treatment of countries there by Washington, Señor Romano concluded.

Japan's use of military aggression as alleged protection against possible designs of Russia, China or the United States, is in fact laying the Island Empire open to its worst fears, Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton told his round table today.

"Japan should be the last country to resort to military aggression in an attempt to attain security," he said. "Security so attained must be visionary in the extreme. If Japan considers itself as pitted against any one of the three great 'empires' named, its one hope for survival is the establishment of a régime of law and order in the world which will protect small countries against the aggressions of great ones."

In Mr. Norton's opinion, Japan's actions in Manchuria have done more than any other factor to weaken peace machinery, and may eventually kick back upon Japan.

Urges Banking Reform

Closer coöperation of central banks, looking to "some form or degree of super national credit management," was held by Prof. John H. Williams, Harvard economist, to be the apparent hope of solving the problem of monetary instability.

If proper adjustments are made in world economy now, "it is not probable," he said, "that we shall soon again have to face international disturbances of such magnitude and of such uneconomic origin and character as have been witnessed since the war."

Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt of the University of Chicago finds only two territorial questions in western Europe that can be called unsettled, and those are not explosive. The Saar Basin is conceded to be headed toward German sovereignty as a result of the plebiscite scheduled for 1935. The chief question is the price to be paid by tre Reich for mines granted to France in the peace settlement.

The other boundary issue, between Germany and Belgium, was said to be quiescent.

M. Pierre Lyautey, editor of La Journé Industrièlle, envisaged a French imperial conference in his concluding public lecture last night.

No, It's Not Drop the Handkerchief

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIAN WOMEN DRAWING RATIONS IN CAMP NEAR BANFF, ALTA., DURING ANNUAL CELEBRATION IN 1927

Pioneers of West Join Indians In Annual Celebration at Banff

Veterans Gather for 'Powwow' While Stoney Tribesmen Show Dancing Abilities

By TA-DE-WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 20—Pioneers of Alaska and the Yukon and veterans of the gold rush of 1898 "made camp" here today, having trooped in last night from the Calgary Carnival to join in observance of the annual Indian Days. Weathered prospectors, mountain guides and cowboys mingled with the Indians of several tribes in preparation of the celebration.

Seattle, Wash., with the largest delegation, received a buffalo head trophy. Earlier yesterday, Hector Crawler, head chief of the Stoney Indians, received a prize for the best buckskin costume.

Among the Indians who pitched their tepees in the Indian Village during Calgary Carnival week in July were the Stonies, who are called that because they use a stone in cooking. In reality they are the Assiniboines of the Sioux family, but Stonies they are affectionately termed in western Canada where they are great favorites of natives and visitors alike.

"Wanderlust" should be another nickname, for hardly had they had time to break camp at Calgary, when lo and behold, two days later the writer came upon them pitching their tepees in the foothills of the Rockies at Morley, instead of settling down in their frame houses there, and some of them had driven that 40 miles in ordinary wagons or on horse back, while others in automobiles were delayed by lack of gas and oil.

Indian Gives Dance

It seemed that Paul Amos of the Stonies wanted to give a dance, whereupon all hands set to work building a dance lodge of fresh-cut cottonwood trees and poplars. In a wide circle around this, the tepees were pitched, even that of Jacob Two Young Men, whose house was within a stone's throw. The Indians said it was a general "powwow" and they could dance anything they wished at this time.

After sitting in the dance lodge two days and, yes, dancing with the Stonies, the writer felt as if she were seeing old friends when a month later they trekked into Banff for the annual celebration here. One family group after another, including horses and dogs, appeared and pitched their tepees in the open space provided down in the village, where Cascade Mountain looked majestically upon them. In the olden days this mountain was called Stony Chief and directly behind it is Stony Squaw, not hard and cold-appearing but covered with pine trees, for it does not rise above the timber line.

Two days pass while the Indians are settling and receiving the rations for their visit. During that time the oldest men of the tribe take the young Indians to the park and show them the buffalo grazing there and tell them stories of the past when the buffalo played an important part in providing food and clothing for the Indians.

Now while the Indians are settling and enjoying their annual outing, another event is taking place, the Banff spring golf tournament for the Prince of Wales trophy. This trophy, a handsome cup, was presented to the Banff Springs Golf Club by the Prince of Wales. The trophy remains in the possession of the club, but each year the winner receives a handsome miniature of it as well as a certificate confirming the victory to the home club. The competitors are amateur golfers the world over who are members in good standing of recognized golf clubs.

Visit Hotel

Yesterday morning while this golf tournament was progressing, the Indians were occupied in another event of equal importance, for in gorgeous raiment they left their Indian Village, and, escorted by the Banff Indian Days' Committee and the scarlet-coated Royal Canadian Mounted Police, proceeded through the village to the Bow Bridge. There they stopped and three happy Stonies received prizes for the most unique "get-up" of the days before horses appeared in this region.

Then the tribe continued along Spray Avenue to Banff Springs Hotel, where the guests were awaiting their arrival. It was near noon, so after riding leisurely into the courtyard and letting the visitors take in the splendor of their costume, they sat down in a semicircle and received fruit and candy from the management. Then off to their village to prepare for the afternoon field day, where both men and women among the Stonies competed.

Last night the Indians showed how they danced in the olden days.

This morning only the chiefs and counselors paraded in Banff and then returned to their village for another field day, while open house was held by some of the Stonies. The formal open house takes place tomorrow afternoon. Flaps of the tepees are left hospitably up so the visitor can step inside and linger as long as he wishes. One chief had his tepee arranged in two parts, showing how they lived in winter and summer. Plenty of fur robes on one side with a fire constantly burning in the center; on the other side, green boughs and light robe and no fire. Fascinating bead work was on display.

These three days' festivities, made possible through the generosity of the townspeople, the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the efforts of the committee, including Mr. Norman Luxton and Mr. Tom Wilson, will end tomorrow night when the Stonies come again to the hotel to give their final concert of old-time songs and new.

Monroe Doctrine For Orient Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

but observers believe it not unlikely that there is at least a tacit understanding.

Alarming Budget Deficit

Japan's National Government, headed by Viscount Makoto Saito, faces a financial problem of alarming proportions, according to the Minister of Finance.

The budget deficit has reached a point where no conceivable taxation can balance it, Mr. Takahashi admits, indicating that additional domestic bond issues will be necessary to raise funds for governmental expenses.

Expenses of the Japanese Army in Manchuria, Mr. Takahashi says, are largely responsible for the deficit and these expenses will continue. They can be covered only by bond issues.

"Our original plan," the minister continues, "was to have the deposits bureau (a department of the Finance Ministry) and other such institutions take bonds to cover the ordinary budget deficit and to have the Bank of Japan buy these bonds to cover expenses of the Manchurian expedition. The idea was to keep up bond prices.

"Now, however, we face a situation where merchants, farmers and manufacturers also are demanding relief. Hence our plan must be enlarged. We will have to ask the general public to subscribe to the bond issues to the full extent of its ability."

Civil-Military Split

The tenor of the Finance Minister's remarks indicated a widening gap between the Government and the military, which insists on unlimited funds to cover its expenses on the Asiatic mainland and also upon relief of the rural population, which always has borne he brunt of taxation in Japan.

Farm taxes cannot be decreased, Mr. Takahashi indicates, and taxes on industry and wealth should not be increased, he says, as the military desires. Confiscation of wealth, such as a section of the military suggests, would merely ruin the country.

"Persons of wealth are not letting their money lie idle," Mr. Takahashi says, "but are investing it in industries which are essential for the development of national wealth. If the wealthy are taxed more heavily industry will suffer.

The minister adds, however, that if the Government finds wealthy persons hoarding their funds these persons "will be asked to make contributions to the state." While the did not say so, it is generally known that he meant he will support the army's contention that idle wealth ought to be confiscated "in the interest of national welfare."

TEN FELLOWSHIPS GIVEN BY INSTITUTE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Ten additional fellowship appointments for study abroad were announced by the Institute of International Education today.

Under the new appointments, Mr. Lester Lyle Schmitter of Richland, Ia., and Mr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, will go to Geneva to study at the University of Geneva and the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales; Mr. John Clarke Adams of Evanston, Ill., and Miss Adeline K. Pardini of Grass Valley, Calif., to Italy to study at the University of Florence; and Mr. Thornton Powell Terhune of New Albany, Ind., to Austria to study at the University of Vienna.

The remaining five appointments are for study at Prague, as follows: Mr. Rudolph Charles Bednar of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Cyril Bryner of Menlo Park, Calif., and Miss Mildred Marie Jelinek of Granger, Texas, at Charles University; Mr. Erwin James Fanta of Cleveland, at the Graduate School of Commerce of the Technical University, and Miss Helen Herminia Hoffman of Ashland, Neb., at the Academy of Fine Art.

GIFTS INCREASE IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20—Residents of this city increased their gifts for philanthropic purposes more than $2,000,000 during the first six months of this year as compared with the same period for 1931, according to the figures compiled by the John Price Jones Corporation, fund-raising consultants, of New York.

During the first half of 1931 publicly announced gifts of Philadelphians amounted to $9,738,057, while for this same period this year the total of $11,918,009 was reached. This city, however, is the only one of the five cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington whose figures for charitable gifts shows an increase for this year, the total for the five cities showing a decrease of 47.7 per cent for the period for this year, as against that of last year.

WORLD SLUMP DECLARED DUE TO INDECISION

Sir William Beveridge Talks to International Summer School Boys

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Indecision in policies is the main cause of present economic difficulties, according to Sir William Beveridge, principal of the London School of Economics.

Sir William, addressing the public school boys of the International Summer School, held recently at Mill Hill, explained that nothing particularly new is in progress in connection with the so-called world crisis. Similar upheavals have occurred before, he said, and will occur again, "so long as mankind tolerates a state of affairs about which it cannot make up its mind."

The present difficulty, he said, arose first because the world in general was hesitating between the national and the international method of handling economic problems, and second, because it was hesitating between the continuation of a policy of individualism and the adoption of a policy of control.

"Had choice lain between good and bad," he continued, "between a definite right and wrong, the world would have chosen immediately, and there would have been no economic crisis. But as it was, the conflict lay between seemingly good things and, remaining unsolved, set the economics of the world askew.

"In the present world need for a decision between the adoption of international action in face of national interests, and fear, and criticisms, and for a further decision as to whether the period of individualism, which reached its height in the nineteenth century, should or should not be replaced now by a period marked by some sort of state control, only one way leads to a solution."

Escape, Sir William said, lays by the way of economic understanding, and every young person should make it his business to gain some definite knowledge of the fundamental things which govern the laws of prosperity and depression. Every young person should, moreover, he said, assist in multiplying the opportunities for international meetings, apart from the meetings of governments.

Each link made through the medium of education, of sport, or social interest, said Sir William, helps directly to swing the balance over against national prejudices, and to bring the solution of world problems nearer an issue.

INVENTORS' COMMISSION

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A commission of American experts is holding sessions in the Privy Council offices in Downing Street with a view to settling various claims by British inventors of devices used by America during the World War. The commission was sent to Great Britain under the authority of the American Secretary of War.

Listening-In at Ottawa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 20—Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, and leader of the British delegation, wore Thursday evening a conspicuous necktie of three colors, black, red and yellow. The last obstacle confronting the conference had just been removed and he declared that he had donned that particular tie because of the significance of the colors. They represented to him "out of the darkness, through the fire and into the light."

* * *

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian Prime Minister, and now leader of the Opposition, was at the ball given by the British delegation to their hosts and other visitors, and he appeared to be as happy as though he, as much as Mr. R. B. Bennett, the present Prime Minister, had been responsible for the happy termination of the conference. Mr. King was seen in animated conversation with Begum Haroon, whose husband represents the Muhammadans on the Indian delegation, and to her daughter, Miss Doulat Haroon.

Both ladies were dressed in saris, one of shell pink material banded in gold and the other of pastel green and white velvet bordered with gold beads. The first wore Indian cloth shoes of gold and beautiful Indian jewelry, and the second Indian shoes of gold and white, and also much exotic jewelry. "East is east, and west is west," as Kipling says, but they seem to have met in Ottawa.

* * *

This "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy, as exemplified by Mr. J. H. Thomas of the British delegation and Mr. Sean O'Kelly of the Irish Free State, is not to be sneezed at. At every social function these two were seen to buttonhole each other and enter into secret communication in utter disregard of the crowd about them.

Even at the final ball, after the news had leaked out that "an Irish understanding was imminent," they were still drawing together. If such methods can accomplish results, where cabinets and councils fail, the world could stand for more of them.

* * *

There has been none of the usual midsummer peace and quietude about the parliamentary press gallery during the past month. Where, at the most, six typewriters might have been stuttering out the news, 36 have been dinning away all day and far into the night, as the "regular" members of the gallery, from all the bigger cities of Canada and a few of the United States and Great Britain, do their stuff for the edification of a waiting world.

In other rooms, in the Château Laurier, and the Parliament Buildings, the "foreign" news venders are making the same pandemonium. But today the trade kings and princes all depart, and presently the press room will be left once again to a mere corporal's guard; the silence will seem a little oppressive somehow.

DR. JOHANN SCHOBER

VIENNA, Aug. 20 (AP)—Dr. Johann Schober, twice Chancellor of Austria, who passed on, near Gutenbrunn last night, was famous in his own country as an organizer of law and order in troublous times, but was known in many neighboring states as the man who, in 1931, "helped disturb the peace of Europe" with his plan for an Austro-German customs union. Dr. Schober's power and popularity reached their high point in 1929, when for the second time he took over the Chancellorship with a backing in Parliament seldom enjoyed by any Cabinet head in Austria. During this term he scored a victory for Austria at The Hague when, in January, 1930, he obtained cancellation of Austria's reparation liabilities. Born in Perg, Upper Austria, in 1874, he studied law at the University of Vienna and after graduation entered the police service. He became chief of police immediately after the World War. In June, 1921, he became Chancellor remaining in office until May, 1922. He was chosen to head the Cabinet again in September, 1929 and continued in office for a year.

New Zealand's Chief Spokesman Lends Breeziness to Diplomacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Mr. Joseph Gordon Coates, leader of the New Zealand delegation to the Ottawa Conference, is, like Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister he succeeded, a farmer and a farmer's man. He is tall and of athletic figure, and inspires one with a sense of physical fitness and vitality.

His frank, friendly and breezy manner is in keeping with this impression. He was born in North Auckland in 1878 of a pioneering family, and educated at a country primary school. After obtaining experience of public life in the local County Council and farmers' organizations he entered Parliament in 1911 and ever since has represented his home electorate. He served in the great war in France, rose to the rank of major and was awarded the Military Cross.

In 1919, the year that he returned to New Zealand, he was raised to cabinet rank and made a name by the energy he brought to the direction of public works and railways. He instituted important reforms in the construction and management of the state railways, and pushed on a national policy of hydroelectrical development.

In 1925 he became Prime Minister and attended the Imperial Conference in 1926. His party was defeated at the elections in 1928, and he was in the Opposition until he joined Mr. G. W. Forbes in the United-Reform Coalition Ministry formed in 1931, in which he took over the direction of unemployment relief.

Mr. Coates is a man of action rather than a man of ideas. No one, indeed, would call him an intellectual. His school has been the world of pioneering society. It has been said of him that he is not essentially a politician, but an administrator, who is more interested in things than in men.

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G. O. P. STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR WOMEN'S VOTE

Mrs. Yost Heads Division Which Opens Headquarters in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Because women of today are seriously interested in economic and other governmental problems, they are to be appealed to in much the same manner as men voters in the coming Republican campaign.

Special organization for women rather than special speeches and literature for them, is the important thing, in the opinion of Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee which has headquarters here for the campaign.

"In these days," said Mrs. Yost, "women are thinking of economic and other questions which in other days were supposed to be considered only by men. It is not so necessary to make special appeals to reach them. But women are, of course, as they always have been, deeply interested in our candidate, the President, Herbert Hoover."

Campaign work, to Mrs. Yost, who is directing the woman's part of it for the Republicans, is essentially practical. It is first informing the woman voter and then getting her vote into the ballot box. It means securing registration, making card index files of eligible women voters and finally getting them to the polls on election day, she said.

Ready to do this work—already launched upon it, in fact—is an army of women whose numbers the woman chief does not undertake to estimate but which is surely high. The core is the woman membership of the regularly constituted Republican committees, first the 48 national committeewomen from all the states, then the directors of women's activities in each state, women who often are vice-chairmen of state Republican committees. In addition, state, county and city committees have women members. In Iowa alone there are 2500 women on such committees, Mrs. Yost said.

Republican women's clubs in many parts of the United States also stand ready to help, the women's division head added. "These clubs," she said, "which devote more of their time and energy to study programs and inspirational meetings, are adding to these important activities that of the regularly constituted political committees to the end of practical work, such as getting out the vote on registration and election days.

"We have at present 35 state organizations of Republican women called clubs, councils, leagues or federations. There are also numbers of city clubs. The largest single unit is the Woman's Republican Club of Massachusetts, with over 5000 members and its own clubhouse. The oldest club is that of Salt Lake City, Utah. An interesting special organization is the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, with 4000 members."

DIVERSIFIED WORK AIDS ORANGE, N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 20—Several large factories which were vacated here when the hat industry, which once flourished in the "valley," packed up and left some time ago, are being filled up by smaller and more diversified industrial enterprises, such as various items of clothing and notions, a survey of the once-empty factory buildings indicates.

The renting of space by the small manufacturers in these factory buildings is helping three different groups—unemployed men and women in the vicinity, real estate activity and the Orange officials, who see in the movement a renewed flow of tax income from these sources.

Children Sell Flowers From Own Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20—Flowers, flowers everywhere. For the children of the "Tot Lot" playground here, were holding their annual miniature flower market, Monday, a fiesta of fun and flowers, with refreshments thrown in, and all by way of showing their appreciation that their playground is supported by the proceeds from the annual Rittenhouse Flower Market held here each spring.

Ten gayly decorated booths displayed the flowers of every known "garden" variety, from the simple black-eyed Susan to the delicate Queen Anne's lace flower, and many growing plants as well, products of more than a little childish effort. Few of the homes from which these playground children come have yards or garden space, and sunshine is limited. Three prizes were awarded, and no winner of silver cup or medal could compete with these little champions for pure enjoyment of the occasion.

Home Aids Jobless Professional Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20—Ever since last November, it is learned here, three young men of this city have been running a home for unemployed business and professional men, giving them food and lodging and helping them to locate jobs.

In this way some 225 men have found shelter amid congenial surroundings, and 170 of them have been enabled to get employment. There are 29 men in the home at present, according to Mr. Lloyd Coates, one of the originators of the plan, and the men themselves run the establishment. Mr. Carroll B. Righter and Mr. Richard Barringer are the other two members of the trio who maintain the home, which is the property of Mr. Coates.

"We want it understood that these professional men and skilled workers for whom we are caring are not on charity," Mr. Coates said. "They are entirely self-supporting. They do all their own cooking and cleaning. If a man is not willing to work, out he goes. By giving the unemployed white collared man a decent place to eat and sleep, we believe his morale is raised, and there is a better chance of his obtaining work." The three young men who are responsible for the home plan to have 10 or 15 more houses running, as soon as plans can be perfected. A corporation is being formed at present, papers being already drawn.

SHENANDOAH PAGEANT PRODUCER IS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 20—The executive committee of the 200th birthday celebration of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia has awarded the contract for production of the mammoth pageant, which is to be the central feature of the event, to Mr. T. Beverley Campbell of Richmond. The committee also approved the pageant script, which will require 1500 persons to produce from Sept. 3 to 5.

George Washington, Peter Muhlenburg, John Sevier, Daniel Boone, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, Cyrus McCormick, Sam Houston and scores of other leaders in the nation's history who came from the Shenandoah Valley will be depicted in the pageant's scenes. The celebration will depict the entire history of the valley from its earliest history down to the present time.

PUBLIC SERVICE PROBE IS SOUGHT

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 20 (AP)—A resolution calling for investigation of the Public Service Commission and of every act of its members since its establishment in 1914 was reported for adoption by the appropriations committee in the state Senate Wednesday. The resolution, leaders indicated, will be adopted by the Senate today and a committee of seven named to conduct the inquiry.

The proposed investigation is the outgrowth of an inquiry begun early in the present special relief session of the General Assembly of charges of misconduct in office against Mr. W. D. B. Ainey, chairman of the commission since 1915. Mr. Ainey, accused by Governor Pinchot of accepting favors from utility heads, resigned Aug. 2 in the midst of the investigation.

WALL-LESS PRISONS FOUND EFFECTIVE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 — The Federal Government is proving that "stone walls do not a prison make." During the last two and a half years, since the establishment of unwalled prison camps for federal offenders, there have been in them 6678 prisoners. Only 161 escapes have occurred, and 141 of those who escaped were recaptured.

There are nine of these prison guards, with no walls and no gun guards, known as Camps Bragg, Lee, Meade, Riley, Lewis, Dix, Wadsworth, Maxwell and Eustis. There had been returned from the camps to walled prison institutions at the close of June, 173 prisoners, 12 of whom were removed at their own request and 79 as a matter of prison discipline.

Young Chicago Globe Trotter Back From Visit to King of Fijis

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Chicago & North Western Railway Photo

HARTLEY DE GERALD and Sister ANNABELLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—Not many small boys of 13 summers, or big boys of 13 either, can bring a dozen newspaper reporters and cameramen out to the train when they come home from a summer vacation. But when Hartley De Gerald, Chicago's young adventurer, stepped off the Chicago & North Western Victory Limited this week into the crowd of newspaper men awaiting him, it was not his ability to get this attention that impressed the bystanders. It was, on the other hand, his complete and unaffected nonchalance; his indifference to the whole thing; his man-of-the-world, come-on-boys-make-it-quick expression, his well-now-that's-over attitude as he sauntered away after an hour of being interviewed and snapped.

But, like every other rise to fame, there's a reason. Hartley had just come back from a sojourn in the Fiji Islands, where he had gone quite alone for his summer vacation. He had spent five days visiting the King of the Fijis, which was in a way another feather in his cap to match the one last year that he brought back from the arctic region—the experience of having met Col. Charles A. Lindbergh at Aklavik when he stopped off there on his way to the Orient.

As the Victory Limited steamed into the train shed, the crowd began to gather around Mr. and Mrs. John De Gerald, Hartley's father and mother, and his little sister, Annabelle, and brother, Lloyd. Annabelle and Lloyd just couldn't wait to see Hartley, they had been awake all night talking about it. Mrs. De Gerald confided that she had a cake as large as a big cheese waiting for her boy. Several curious passers-by seeing the cameras and the reporters and the general expectancy wanted to know what was up, was it Mary Pickford or Charles Chaplin or who?

No, it wasn't, Mr. De Gerald explained, it was his little boy, Hartley.

Hartley was due to arrive in car No. 48 which was almost at the end of the train. Such running and hustling to get back to meet him as he stepped off. Then there he came, all in khaki, a broad smile on his round browned face. You could see an armful of straw mats before you could see Hartley. Then another armful of books and magazines, and a grip, and then a laundry bag. Hartley isn't fussy about appearances. That is, he didn't try to conceal the fact that it was his laundry bag; he treated it just the same as if it were a nice pigskin zipper bag. Just an experienced traveler all over.

This young lad started to travel alone when he was 8 years old. First he took trips around the United States, then the year before last he went for a Caribbean cruise alone, and last year up to the arctic zone. Next summer—yes, he is already talking about next summer—he wants to go to the Belgian Congo. Fiji wasn't quite exciting enough. "It's slow down there," Hartley said.

"Did you have any unusual experiences, Hartley?" someone interrogated him. "No, nothing to talk about."

And whether Hartley was too happy to see his family to be able to think what he wanted to talk about first, or whether he was saving it to write for publication later, he just wouldn't talk much about it. Except that he went to see the King of the Fijis, whose name he didn't remember exactly, but it sounded something like "Around-the-Puppy." At least that was the way he remembered it, and that ought to do. The King gave him some nice straw mats to bring home. But Hartley, of course, had taken the King a gift. He had taken him a nice big sack of sugar.

"What else son?" his father put in.

"Nothin' much. When do we eat?"

TEXAN SEES COTTON CHARGES AS UNFAIR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Texas seaports yesterday registered objections to reduction of carload freight rates on cotton from Southwestern points to New England and New Orleans. Mr. F. R. Dalzell, traffic manager of the Houston Cotton Exchange, told the Interstate Commerce Commission at its conference on proposed cotton freight rates, that the Texas ports felt the rates were unfair to operators in the various seaports.

The lower rate for heavier carloads, he said, would be discriminatory against the grower and buyer who compressed cotton to normal density. The lower weights for which the roads propose to charge the higher rates, he said, would be the only rates available to many cotton men, while the heavier weights would be available to those who compressed their cotton to high density.

'CATHEDRAL OF AIR' TO HONOR AVIATORS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LAKEHURST, N. J., Aug. 20—On a site appropriately situated near the Naval Air Station and the hangar for the Los Angeles and the Akron, work is well under way on the "Cathedral of the Air" here, a nonsectarian chapel being erected by the American Legion, department of New Jersey, as a war memorial. Completion is expected by December.

According to present plans, the tower will be dedicated to those who fell in aerial combat, the nave to outstanding figures in aviation, and other portions to pioneers in military and naval services. When completed, the chapel will be presented to the Navy Department, as authorized by Congress. The project was originated by Mr. Gill Robb Wilson of Trenton.

ECUADOR PRESIDENT CALLED INELIGIBLE

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 20 (AP)—Señor Neptali Bonifaz, President-elect of Ecuador, was declared ineligible to hold that office by Congress today.

Señor Bonifaz was elected President last October, but his four-year term was not scheduled to begin until Sept. 1 this year. Since the election there have been numerous demonstrations against him. Last night a special commission of Congress asked the President-elect to renounce the office, but he refused.

NEW REFINERY FOR TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Toronto Iron Works have received the contract for tanks for the new $2,000,000 refinery at Montreal, it has been announced. These tanks, 23 in all, are about 50 per cent larger than the largest made in Canada until the present. Five of them are of 4,130,000 gallons capacity. The first tank will be ready within six weeks, said Mr. A. Dawson, general manager of the Toronto Iron Works.

NEW JERSEY LAUNCHES HUGE ROAD PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20—As the result of a conference between the New Jersey Highway Commission and Gov. A. Harry Moore a road construction program involving an expenditure of $19,000,000 has been launched, and bids will be advertised on the first three of a series of large contracts.

The Governor approved 14 road building projects, at a cost of $7,800,000. Earlier this year the commission awarded contracts for road construction amounting to $3,800,000 as part of the completed program. The commission announced that available employees on road jobs must be selected from lists supplied by county directors of emergency relief; that former service men are to have preference, and that the minimum wage is to be 35 cents an hour for laborers and 65 cents an hour for skilled workmen.

Red Cross to Trade Cotton for Cloth

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 — The American Red Cross will soon begin distribution of Federal Farm Board cotton by trading it for material ready to be made up into clothes for the needy, it is announced.

Under Act of Congress of July 5, 1932, the Red Cross has available 500,000 bales of cotton which formerly belonged to the Cotton Stabilization Corporation for providing wearing apparel for the distressed. It plans to trade this raw cotton for cotton cloth or to have it made up at either cost or market prices. Print, gingham, muslin, outing flannel, shirting and bird's-eye will be the materials required at present, it was announced.

The Red Cross estimates that at least 90,000 volunteers in chapters throughout the country are ready to start making clothing when piece goods have been acquired. Mr. George S. Harris, formerly president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, now a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, will serve as textile expert of the Red Cross central cotton distribution office here.

National Air Group Reëlects Bingham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut today was reëlected president of the National Aeronautical Association at the closing session of its two-day convention. A world war flier, the Senator will serve as head of the organization for the fifth consecutive year. The rest of the 1931 slate of officers was reelected, including Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, transatlantic aviatrix, as vice president.

The convention adopted a resolution urging the need of legislation to provide a five-year training program for 100,000 reserve pilots for the army air corps. A telegram was sent to Mr. Orville Wright, first man to fly a powered, heavier-than-air craft, congratulating him on his sixty-first birthday.

Earlier the convention had listened to an address by Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the bureau of aeronautics, who traced the navy's high-speed research program as looking toward the development of an engine equal to any in the world.

AMERICAN AVIATION VIEWED AS HOPEFUL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—A hopeful outlook for American air transportation was seen Thursday by Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut in his presidential address before the eleventh annual convention of the National Aeronautic Association.

The number of passengers carried in 1932 will be at least 10 per cent more than the number carried in 1931, he said. He added that he believed American aeronautics has nine outstanding needs today: Faith and confidence in the future; quieter engines for passenger transport; increased comfort for air travelers; air marking of cities and towns; more opportunity for reserve pilots to fly; development of speed planes to bring more records to the United States; development of commercial airships for transoceanic transportation.

AID TO FARMERS FOUND IN POLICY OF REPUBLICANS

Campaign Leaders to Point Out Farm Board and Tariff Results

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—Farmers have been helped in the present economic situation and given an "agricultural declaration of independence" by the Republican Party, it is declared at Republican national headquarters here in outlining the Hoover appeal to the farm.

"Despite the great cuts that have occurred in farm prices, the farmer would have suffered still more had it not been for Republican tariff policy," said Col. L. W. Ainsworth, secretary of the Agricultural Advisory Council of the Republican National Committee.

"It was solely because of the high tariff wall the Republicans put up for the farmer during the Hoover Administration that the foreign dumping of food into this country did not smash down our prices still further.

"Since July 15 cattle have gone up 50 per cent. Hogs are now 53 per cent higher. These increases could not have occurred had our market been absorbing the livestock which would have been unloaded on us by foreign countries. We should have had no shortage of our own to encourage higher prices. The result, which has been a great help to the farmer, could not have come had it not been for the tariff of the first year of the Hoover Administration."

Benefits which the Federal Farm Board has brought the farmers to date and potentially will be expounded to the agricultural circle during the campaign.

"Many farmers do not understand what the Farm Board has done for them, or what the Agricultural Marketing Act establishing it, means to agriculture," Colonel Ainsworth said. "The stabilization efforts of the board have obscured their sight to the main purpose of the act.

"For the first time it set up a national policy for agriculture designed to give it its proper place in society. It laid a foundation for coöperative marketing such as the farmers themselves unaided could never have achieved. Progress has been made in coöperative marketing during the Hoover Administration, where, in some fields, there had previously been only failure. The farmer is being assisted as never before in obtaining a greater control over the sale of his own product.

"While the stabilization operations of the Farm Board have been criticized, nevertheless they resulted in giving farmers better prices while they lasted. When the stabilization corporation went into the market to support the price of wheat, it held it up for a period 30 cents above world parity. When the stabilization corporation got out of the market, American wheat dropped to world wheat prices. The American farmer who sold when our market was being supported got the benefit of the higher price. It was impossible for any government to do more."

Farmers Have Repaid $643,000 Federal Loans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Farmers already have repaid $643,000 of the federal crop production loans made to them this year, although none of the loans become due until Nov. 30, according to the Department of Agriculture. These payments are said to be far above the level of any previous year at a corresponding period.

Repayments are steadily rising as the farmers realize cash from the crops, and within the next few weeks the return flow of money is expected to reach large proportions. Total loans this year are figured at $65,000,000.

The department states that repayments so far are principally from the proceeds of such products as truck, berries, and garden crops which are harvested and marketed early in the season. The heavy marketing season for wheat and cotton is now beginning and there should be a considerable upturn in repayments within the next week or two.

Building Repair Campaign Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Urging Americans to repair their homes and commercial and industrial buildings, Mr. Frederick M. Feiker, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Wednesday said $3,500,000,000 would go to the unemployed in wages if this improvement work is speeded up.

Mr. Feiker promised the full cooperation of the national committee on reconditioning, remodeling and modernizing in a nation-wide campaign to accomplish the purpose.

He said the construction industry offered an important road to more buying and more employment, and that one person in every ten gets his livelihood from the industry. Of every dollar spent on improvement and repair, he added, 70 cents goes to local labor.

Newspaper Group Guests of Hoover

SKYLAND, Va., Aug. 20 (AP)—A vacationing President today had a friendly get-together with newspaper men who had accompanied him to his Blue Ridge Mountain camp.

Mr. Hoover invited to lunch all the reporters and photographers who usually stay at a hotel several miles away from the Rapidan camp. The wives were invited, too.

The President already was well acquainted with most of the newsmen. Several had been reporting his activities for months before the campaign began. Usually, though, the Rapidan is reserved for other guests, some of whom were at camp today.

New Eight-Cent Air Mail Stamp to Be Out Sept. 26

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—A new eight-cent air mail stamp will be placed on sale at the Washington Post Office Sept. 26, the day the corner stone of the new post office department is to be laid.

The new stamp has the same design, an airplane in flight, as the old five-cent stamp, but the color has been changed from blue to live green.

New envelopes bearing the stamp will go on sale the same day. Both will be available at post offices outside of Washington on Sept. 27.

FOREIGN SERVICE POSTS ARE CHANGED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Foreign service changes announced Saturday included:

Mr. William C. Burdett, Knoxville, Tenn., Consul-General at Callao-Lima, Peru, designated First Secretary of the Embassy at Lima.

Mr. Algar E. Carleton, Essex Junction, Vt., Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador, assigned as Consul at Riga, Latvia.

Mr. Donald R. Heath, Topeka, Kan., second secretary of legation at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in addition to serving as American consul, has been assigned for full duty at the legation.

Mr. Alexander K. Sloan, Greensburg, Penna., consul at Bagdad, Irak, assigned as consul at Jerusalem.

Mr. Stanley Woodward, Philadelphia, second secretary of the Embassy at Brussels, designated second secretary of the Embassy at Tokyo.

Mr. Louis S. Peckham, Clay Center, Kan., Vice-Consul at Miracaibo, Venezuela, appointed Vice-Consul at Antofagasta, Chile.

CONCERTS TO AID JOBLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20—Beginning August 23, a two-weeks' series of open-air symphony concerts will be held in Robin Hood Dell in Fairmount Park for the benefit of unemployed musicians of this city. Dr. Ernst Knoch, of Munich, Germany, who is to appear as director of the German operas for the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company here the coming season, will conduct the open-air series.

HOOVER SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE HELPS POSITION

Gains Sentiment Over Roosevelt, Who Has Left Much Unsaid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 — The conviction grows in the capital, as political reports continue to come in from all over the United States, that the outstanding point to date in the 1932 presidential race is President Hoover's acceptance speech.

The speech, it would appear, made a profound impression, even beyond the appreciation of the immediate audience of several thousand who heard Mr. Hoover deliver it in person. Reports on the speech are still arriving here. Mr. Hoover's voice came through clearly, his words were simple and direct and—best of all in a political address—he evidently impressed tens of millions of radio hearers that he was speaking from his heart.

Early forecasts of the 1932 election result are not expected this year. Even the most confident political prophet is keeing his own counsel. Washington observers think it may be possible to make an accurate forecast about the middle of October, but certainly not at present. There are too many unknown quantities in the campaign—so many as to make the 1932 election almost unique.

The election is still more than two months away, and signs of business recovery have shown themselves in commodity prices, and the stock market, and with an improved fiscal and financial situation Mr. Hoover's stock has also risen. Reports coming to Washington indicate that Governor Roosevelt has much sentiment behind him, but that it is not growing, while Mr. Hoover's supporters appear to be increasing.

Mr. Hoover has defined his stand much more clearly thus far than Governor Roosevelt. The speech of the latter in Columbus, Ohio, is eagerly awaited. Governor Roosevelt's acceptance speech in Chicago was friendly and well phrased and won immediate response, but it was very general in character. His second speech, made a fortnight ago, was hardly more than a point-by-point reiteration of the Democratic platform, from which he quoted extensively verbatim.

On the other hand, Mr. Hoover's single speech thus far has been backed with solid statements of his own attitude and program, expressed in a convincing way. Governor Roosevelt must say something soon, it is felt, that the electorate can get its teeth into.

In the vice-presidential race, the Republicans thus far also seem to have the advantage. Speaker John N. Garner is insisting that he will run both for this office and for Congress simultaneously. He is handicapped in the East, at any rate, by charges that his congressional record includes support for inflation and "pork barrel" legislation. On the other hand, Mr. Curtis has mollified some of the resentment of militant drys against the Republican ticket by his positive dry stand.

Much importance is attached to Governor Roosevelt's forthcoming tour of 21 cities, out to the far West, starting Sept. 12. Observers will watch this swing closely. It was in California that Mr. Hughes lost the 1916 election. And four years ago, the middle West seemed far more enthusiastic for Gov. Alfred E. Smith—outwardly at least—before he made a personal swing around the circle. Western trips can be a double-edged weapon.

MORE WORKING IN CALIFORNIA

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—A gain of 25 per cent in employment in manufacturing industries in California was made in July, 1932, over June according to the California Labor Market Bulletin. Among the industries showing gains in employment were publishing and petroleum production and refining.

Vegetables Compete With Flowers In School Gardens of New York City

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Children in New York City school gardens are out to win economic victory. They are doing it with vegetables.

Usually the children's tastes run strongly to floriculture. Garden beds gay with pansies, phlox, hollyhocks, marigold, salvia, dahlias, zinnias and other brilliantly colored blooms reward them for busy hours of planting, watering, weeding and cultivating. In some of the gardens last summer not a vegetable poked its sprouts above the soil. In others just a few beds yielded tomatoes, lettuce, beans, corn and other edibles.

This summer things are different. With many families in the city needing food, persons in charge of school garden activities decided to encourage the children to grow vegetables and to distribute them where they may best be used. Also Mr. Van Evrie Kilpatrick, executive vice-president of the School Garden Association of New York, urged the teachers to see that the children gave more space to vegetables because he believes the more general their gardening experience is the better the purpose of the school gardens is accomplished.

So this summer every school garden is raising its quota of vegetables. Some of the gardens look like bits of well-kept farm land, with their hills of potatoes, corn already high above ground and rows of kohlrabi, kale, tomatoes, beans and other vegetables. Some of the small gardeners have a flair for experimentation and are raising okra and several kinds of berries—all-the-year-round strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and currants.

Many of the gardens have fruit trees and one in Brooklyn has the beginnings of a farm yard, with bantam chickens, pigeons and doves. One school garden in the Bronx has a greenhouse that was constructed by the boys themselves. Several gardens have fountains, pergolas, sun dials, rock gardens and trellis-work arches constructed by the children or by the janitors of the school properties.

About 4000 children are enrolled this summer in the 110 public school gardens in New York City which are conducted under the supervision of the School Garden Association of New York. Thirty of the gardens are in Brooklyn, 44 are in Queens, 28 in the Bronx, six in Richmond and two in Manhattan.

INDIAN GIRL GUIDES AID NATIONAL UNITY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Girl Guide activities in India are accomplishing much in breaking down racial and caste prejudices, according to Miss Patricia Richards of the British Girl Guides, who is here on a short visit on her way to England.

In an interview at the Girl Scout headquarters here Tuesday, Miss Richards said that one Girl Guide group in Bombay had 17 different races represented in its membership. There are more than 23,000 Girl Guides in India, where the movement was first established in 1911, she added. All the groups of Girl Guides in India take the oath of loyalty to their country, and this makes them realize that in order to keep it, the different sects and castes must learn to live in friendly relationships with one another, Miss Richards said.

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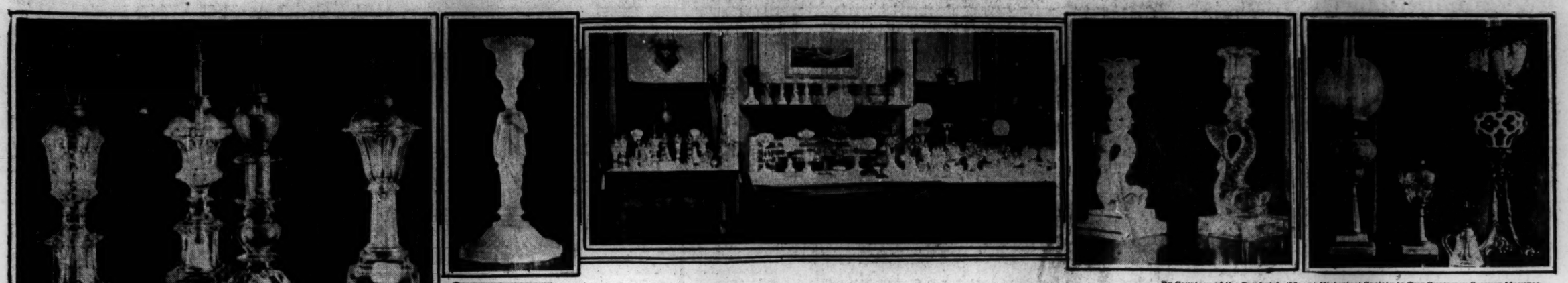


By Courtesy of the Sandwich (Mass.) Historical Society to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At the center is pictured a portion of the display of glass made in Sandwich, Mass., as shown through Aug. 27 in the rooms of the Sandwich Historical Society. Several cases contain many other examples, some of them extremely rare and of documented authenticity. A group of whale-oil and camphene lamps, made about 1830, appears at the extreme left, all of clear glass. Next is a candlestick of frosted surface with a well-modeled figure. Dolphin candlesticks, now often reproduced, are seen here in amber and in milky glass, the last scantily lined with gold. Two or three layers of glass in as many colors allowed striking effects to be produced by cutting away parts of each layer. The lamps at the right are of this kind, made as late as 1875, possibly after that.

Sandwich Glass at Its Source

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

MANY people have not joined that numerous group which is enthusiastic about Sandwich glass. Mention of the subject may for them cause weak smiles and sighs of resignation, as they await the comment, intelligent or merely verbose, of those who speak of this pattern and that, who talk of colors and shapes as though there were a definite formulated knowledge of all these matters. It seems to some of us rather unfortunate that so much attention which appears shallow and artificial has been attached to this ware. A great deal of it is of high quality and molded with fine taste and skill, but much of it is extremely commonplace in appearance and more was made outside New England, if we accept the customary classification of dealers and collectors.

It is proper enough for it all to be called Sandwich glass if we understand that term to apply to the product of a period of years rather than of a certain place. As an expression of industrial art, most of it would better be called Victorian, for nearly all of that which is seen, whether originating in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio, was made during the prevalence of the Victorian standards in home furnishings of all sorts, as well as in architecture, the fine arts and literature.

This Make Attracted First Notice

Still there is a reason, which is good enough, for the broad use of this word Sandwich, one which would make it unobjectionable if it were understood as generic rather than specific. It was the product of the old Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, found in the town where the plant operated, which first attracted attention a few years ago through its fine coloring or its crystal clearness or the excellence of some of its minutely stippled design.

Then it was found that the plant's output during its 63 years of existence included things differing very widely in character and that similar articles were found in nearly all of the United States. So it was at first hastily assumed that the little Cape Cod village was the source of the entire quantity.

Soon it came to be known that this Massachusetts company had several competitors in its own state and many more in some of the states immediately west of it. By 1860 all these many factories were making glass of similar quality and often of precisely the same patterns, as they freely appropriated from one another the designs which each had originated.

"Sandwich Type" a Safer Term

These practices make it impossible now definitely to assign a piece of glass to any particular factory, unless the piece happens to be documented or definitely associated through reliable tradition with known individuals. Such being the status of this class of merchandise within the field of so-called antiques, it is somewhat satisfying to visit the little old town at the north end of the Cape Cod Canal as the Sandwich Historical Society holds its annual exhibition. As usual, their leading feature is the product of the old glassworks there, some of the objects being owned by the society but most of them lent by townspeople. The exhibition is to be open daily through Aug. 27.

There is probably no town in America where the visitor can come into so intimate contact with such early years in the glass industry. More than that, it was in this town that the first molding machine for glass was used—an innovation which proved to be a surprising stimulus to the whole industry. In this exhibit may be seen some of the earliest examples of pressed work, imitating simple glass cutting which up to that time had been the chief surface ornamentation.

A modest collection of local relics is permanently shown in the society's building. For the coming week a numbers of mirrors, chiefly gilt, of the nineteenth century are to be seen. Fragments of Sandwich glass in strong colors have been arranged in circular designs, set in lead by Mr. Connick of Boston, widely known for his important stained glass windows.

Some of the society members who are in attendance have memories of the old activities within the sturdy, sprawling brick structures and possessed things for use or for play, made by friendly workers whom they visited there. Then there were certain things which were skillfully molded by hand rather than by machine, made by Lutz or a Lapham, or others whose names may still be carried by present residents.

Most of the items are such as one is accustomed to associate with the town's name, but a few are of early date and strikingly uncommon in character. One of these resembles somewhat the covered standing cups made of silver in England in the 1600's. It is not called a cup but a child's bank. The opening is only large enough for a coin and in some of the eight examples which are known to exist a dime of 1831 is imbedded within the glass.

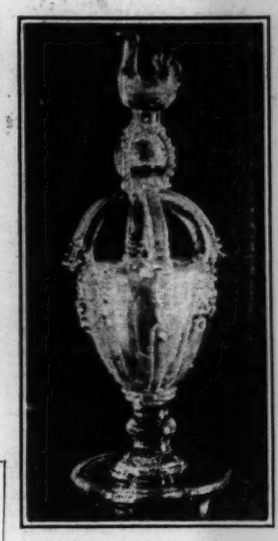
The Town of Then and Now

Experiments were being made continually for the combining of colors or to obtain other novel effects. Ruby glass spattered apparently with flakes of gold was made in small quantities. A shallow, saucerlike dish of deep translucent pink, was believed to be unique and a result of efforts to make the clear, gold-spattered material.

The little old village has the same winding streets as in 1825 when it was excited by the coming of an industry which was a great one for those decades. Cottages and larger homes were spaced along the winding streets then, very much as we see them now. The clear, fresh stream runs through the town square from the little wooded pond close by and flows on to the salt water a quarter mile away. On that quiet shore at the extreme south of Cape Cod Bay the plant was built in 1825 which employed nearly 400 people during its most prosperous period. Over forty years ago all this came to an abrupt end. Gradually the buildings have fallen or their material removed for use elsewhere. Now, only a little of one building stands, used for some manufacturing, the rest of the site overgrown with weeds and grasses. The most enduring bit of the old enterprise is apparently the group of weathered and leaning piles of the old dock at the edge of the shallow, grassy bay. Here the sailboats stopped to leave their loads of sand, or take on great hogsheads of the finished product as it was shipped to New York for seasonal auctions or to be distributed through agents to other cities of America and Europe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR From an Old Print

The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company was one of the large industries of Massachusetts and was often pictured. This view was published about 1823.



One of the most highly prized examples of Sandwich glass is this hand molded work, said to be intended for a child's bank. There are but eight known to exist, it is stated. Some of them have a dime of 1831 embedded in the material, so this is assumed to be the date of making.

One-Room Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

TWO-IN-ONE rooms or, as they are often called, one-room homes, are receiving the increasing attention of decorators and large furnishing firms. At a recent exhibition in London an interesting series of such rooms was shown, including two rooms for girls and one for a man.

An elegant boudoir bedroom, combining the modern type of decoration with some of the best features of the French Empire, was intended for the daughter of well-to-do parents, living at home. The bed was made a feature by being covered with lovely brocade and raised on a dais with canopy and curtains falling from ceiling height. The dressing table and wash basin were concealed in built-in corner cupboards on either side of the fireplace.

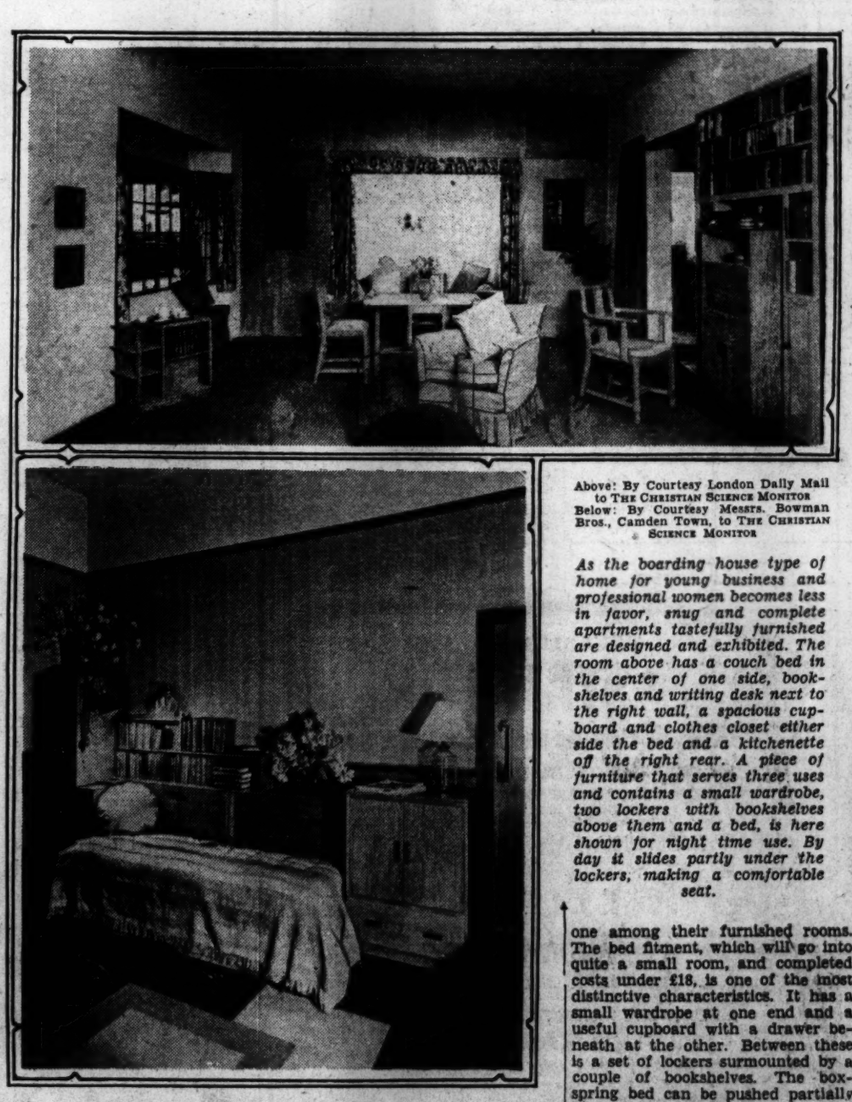
A room for a girl worker had a little kitchenette leading out of it. One end of the room was completely occupied by a built-in fitment with a long cupboard on one side and shelves on the other. Both had latticed mirror panels in the doors. The problem of accommodating out-of-season clothes, suit cases, hatboxes, and so on, was solved by the provision of a series of small top cupboards. The top lighted center recess for the bed had curtains which could be drawn to hide the bed. A built-in bookcase with a recess for a writing table was another feature of this attractive room.

In a room where it is not desirable to have a built-in fitment of this kind a somewhat similar effect can be gained by the use of two tall plywood cupboards, placed about six feet apart at one end of the room, with the bed between them. The cupboards should be connected at the top with a narrow strip of wood painted to match, behind which an iron rod is attached for hanging the curtains.

These three rooms were designed by Mrs. D'Arcy Braddell and the furnishings were provided by Mrs. Bussé. In decorating a room of this kind, if it is very small, Mrs. Bussé uses a divan bed covered with cretonne or chintz to match the curtains. In this case two English tapestries of slightly differing designs are used for window and bed, including the recess curtains.

Another interesting room was a bed-sitting-room for a young man where he could work or entertain his friends. In this room one end was cut off to form two recesses which accommodated a bed and an inglenook with an electric fire and with seats on either side surmounted by rows of bookshelves. The modern writing table was of Indian silver-gray wood and had a cupboard with sliding trays instead of the usual drawers. The coloring of this very pleasant room was gray enlivened by the architraves of the recesses being picked out in red. The floor was covered with gray felt and Persian rugs and the bedcover and recess curtains were in two or three shades of gray with touches of red and blue.

So great is the present demand for furniture suited to bed-sitting-rooms that a furnishing firm is showing one among their furnished rooms. The bed fitment, which will go into quite a small room, and completed costs under £18, is one of the most distinctive characteristics. It has a small wardrobe at one end and a useful cupboard with a drawer beneath at the other. Between these is a set of lockers surmounted by a couple of bookshelves. The box-spring bed can be pushed partially underneath this center portion so as to form a seat of convenient width. The bed cover is of a fabric of a distinctively sitting-room type, a Scotch linen woven in a striped design in beautiful art shades.



Above: By Courtesy London Daily Mail to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Below: By Courtesy Messrs. Bowman Bros., Camden Town, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As the boarding house type of home for young business and professional women becomes less in favor, snug and complete apartments tastefully furnished are designed and exhibited. The room above has a couch bed in the center of one side, bookshelves and writing desk next to the right wall, a spacious cupboard and clothes closet either side the bed and a kitchenette off the right rear. A piece of furniture that serves three uses and contains a small wardrobe, two lockers with bookshelves above them and a bed, is here shown for night time use. By day it slides partly under the lockers, making a comfortable seat.

Art and Machines—Friends

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

New York

THE vision of a world in which all those commodities which are important to our physical existence become so beautiful that they contribute also to our aesthetic stature—divesting themselves of materialism by means of highly conceived ideas—is growing less and less fantastic. The National Alliance of Art and Industry, that new association of previously existing societies, has staged in its home, the Art Center—to continue till October—its First Annual Designer and Industry Exhibition. This is a convincing display of machine-made objects connected with the business life, the itinerant life and the domestic life of citizens in industrial centers. It fires one's thought with images of a factory-run world which will be able to express not only the mechanisms of man but also his thoughts, emotions and aspirations.

What a jumping-off place for the imagination this exhibition is! All the more so because it records only a beginning. Various objects conjure up mental pictures of offices which will convey delight to the workers. Elwood Whitney's typewriter, for instance, perfectly planned for efficiency, contributes a feeling of pleasure by its proportions and color. A water cooler in black and silver promises refreshment from the cooling draughts it is built to contain, also pleases because of its frosty aspect. Adequate light sources, concealed in cones, disks, troughs and bell-forms at the ends of flexible arms; a model for adjustable partitioning; hardware designed to ornament such features as doors and drawers; all suggest offices more attractive than those now common.

Many automobile accessories have been well conceived by Helen Dryden, Ray Loewy, Joseph Sinel and Carl Noell. The model of a beautiful gas station (not in production) by Egmont Arens, where the gasoline, oil and water are stored in great glass columns and fed from concealed outlets under the roof, arouses new hope for motor highways and the scenic countryside.

These and the many other industrial exhibits are the most dramatic because they are the most unique feature of the alliance display. Their appeal is, of course, far less intimate and universal than that made by those objects of combined utility and grace which rotate the domestic wheels and tend to carry home life into realms of high enjoyment. The designers of these seem to have said, "Although we are producing in quantity and at moderate prices, no uncomely thing shall blot the fair escutcheon of domestic labor."

Gustaf Jensen extends a kitchen sink of excellent height in two directions by means of generous drain "boards." Only of course they are not "boards," nor any other material previously employed for this purpose, but, like the whole installment, seamless, stainless, rustless metal. Howe and Lescaze have built a faucet which would be a beauty spot in any kitchen. Packaging experts show themselves eager to line the shelves with boxes the aspect of which is as delightful as the contents. Molders of glass have executed bottles and containers of one kind and another, some stately, some droll, all delightful—quite like one's human acquaintance! Other bowls, cups, tumblers, plates, by David Darling, though soft in color and contour, are made of a material which resists the impact of a floor suddenly arrived at!

Satin-brass and satin-copper have been effectively used for various objects, notably, a lavish pitcher by Walter Van Nessen, with splendidly modeled spout and lip; a great swirling plate; some architectural book-ends which contrast the pale and the full-noonday glow of these metals; dainty tubular vases for single blossoms—an encouragement to our growing skill with flower arrangements.

The glass collections are distinguished in form, color and the quality of material. Among many delightful shapes offered by the Cambridge Glass Works, is a pitcher in lavender tone by Walter D. Teague. It cozily bends its neck till it is almost at right angles to its rotund body, as if to say, "Take me into your confidence; let us be intimate."

The dinnerware by Frank J. Holmes, executed by Lenox, Inc., is notable. By means of restraint, Mr. Holmes has achieved effects of great dignity. Moreover, his enjoyment of the closed curve has led him to emphasize this design element, particularly in the case of plates, saucers and cups, by the employment of ornament in concentric rings.

Bakelite and viscoloid appear in attractive gadgets. Donald Deskey has made entrancing table lamps in bakelite, chromium and ivory; and a table in bakelite and aluminum. Gustaf Jensen, who gave us the stately metal sink, has done a stubby hand mirror of bakelite and traced silver swastikas upon it. George Stevens has built of this material a "Georgian" clock and R. D. Budlong an "Avondale" timepiece. Ben Nash has designed in a Watteau pattern a charming set of viscoloid, that because of its peculiar pink-red coloring, looks like toile de Jouy. A handsome desk set of black leather tooled with straight lines of gold, is contributed by Mr. Sinel.

These designers are able to turn from the large to the small, from the complex to the simple, because to them expression is always important, and art is a language adapted to the expression of the entire gamut of life. It is this point of view that justifies us in anticipating a world which will employ utility as a factor in the creation of beauty and will so direct and control the machine as to make it a collaborator with human genius in the enhancement of life.

Sir Walter Scott Relics Exhibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

A COLLECTION of manuscripts from the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, which was insured for £50,000, formed an important part of the exhibition of Sir Walter Scott relics which was held this summer in Glasgow. It was sponsored by the novelist's great-great-grandson, Maj.-Gen. Walter J. Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford, on whom King George V has just conferred a baronetcy. These manuscripts included two volumes of Scott's Journal (Nov. 20, 1825-April 16, 1832), dealing with some of his financial struggles; also "The Lady of the Lake," "Rokeby," "Tales of a Grandfather" and the "Life of Napoleon." There were many interesting letters, including some notes in Lord Byron's handwriting, and Sir Walter's warrant of appointment as Clerk to the Court of Session. The portraits which were collected included one of Scott, painted in the last year of his life, by Sir Henry Raeburn. Among other mementoes were some ebony chairs given to Scott by George IV, and a Sheraton table at which many of the Waverley novels were written.

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EDUCATIONAL

Children Are People Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAD spent a delightful afternoon in the park, my friend and I, while her baby slept and her four-year-old played with his little friends. When it came time to tear ourselves away, the whole little procession escorted me to the subway, the little four-year-old riding his velocipede. Suddenly the little boy stopped and backed his velocipede into a fire alarm post. I looked at him a little impatiently as I was in a hurry to get to my home. My friend, interpreting the look, said to me, "If you are in a hurry, why don't you go ahead? You don't mind walking the next block by yourself, do you? Eddie is having his auto filled with gas."

She waited patiently, until this play was finished and then we all hastened our pace a bit. I thought to myself, "You remarkable mother, to fall so rapidly into your child's play, refraining from breaking into it with a 'Hurry, hurry!' thus showing a consideration of his rights and interests as well as those of your guest." This mother had not "given in" to her child or paid him undue attention all afternoon. She does not believe in humoring or coddling, but she does believe in according a child the same consideration and courtesy she offers to adults.

Not Ornaments

Some parents expect their little ones to be ornaments rather than natural people, when there are guests. "Johnny shows off terribly whenever we have company," one mother complains. Another one says, "Mary is so cranky when there are strangers about." "I can't get the children to bed when there's anyone visiting," is an oft heard remark. Johnny shows off because he wants people to know he's alive. So he stands on his head, bangs on the furniture and raises a lusty young voice. Mary is cross for the same reason Johnny is boisterous. She feels left out of the picture, and she doesn't like this sensation. Her mother, for some inexplicable reason, doesn't seem to care much for her society. Naturally the children dislike to be packed off to bed when they know there are special "doings" in the household. The very fact that we are so anxious to get them out of the way, makes them doubly anxious to remain on the scene.

Children are not ornaments to be put here and there and to be expected to stay quietly in their places. They are human beings with their own interests, and desires, and needs. If Johnny is given the opportunity of meeting the visitors and talking to them for a while, if he is allowed to pass the cake or do some other small service, after a time he will be happy to go into another room or out into the yard to play. Perhaps he will return occasionally with a question or a request. If we take time to talk to him patiently, he will in all likelihood reward our courtesy and consideration by running away, happily satisfied. A Mary who is treated with the same respect and thoughtfulness as are the adults in the home will not feel like sulking.

When They Are Made Happy

Children who do not feel themselves continually shunted aside, who sense no great desire on their parents' part to get rid of them, will go to bed at their accustomed hour just as happily when there is company as when there is not. If we want our young ones to act naturally and happily when we have guests, we should let them feel that as members of the household they are an integral part of the entertainment committee.

Many parents are "so embarrassed" if their young ones spill some of their food, or are extremely active, or unconsciously disclose some intimate detail of family life. Children are children and we can't expect them to act with the self-control and circumspection of adults. It seems to me that their very naturalness and spontaneity is the greatest part of their charm. If our visitors do not understand children and take a critical attitude toward them, that is their loss. Let us be fair to the little ones, and not expect them to suddenly become models of deportment. There should be no such thing as "company manners." At all seasons, we should expect our young ones to show kindness and consideration to all. More than this we cannot ask. A certain amount of awkwardness, exuberance of spirit and lack of discrimination must be expected of little people.

By Fair Methods

Sometimes a child will sense our keen desire for peace at any price, when we are entertaining a guest. Unconsciously he will reason that this is a good time to make a stand for extra candy or a second glass of lemonade. If his insistent demands are granted, we will have established a bad precedent, and we can bank upon continued "hold-ups" every time we have guests. How much better for our future peace and for the child's education to let him know that irrespective of visitors or any other unusual conditions, he can get things from us by fair means but never by "foul." Suppose our friend is "shocked" that our young hopeful yelled upon being refused a second helping of ice cream. The friend will soon get over her "shock"; and, meanwhile, our youngster will have learned a most worth-while lesson.

Many of us are entirely too concerned with what neighbors and friends think of our children. Is not the important point rather to consider what lessons the children are learning about wholesome living, so that when they are grown they will be able to command the love and respect of all.

Although our duty to our guests is great, our duty to our children is at least fully as great. We should never forget that they are people, not things; and that therefore they must at all times be treated with fairness and respect. At the same time, we should let the children feel that they are helping us in giving our guests an enjoyable visit.

IRMA MORRIS.

Both Photos by Permission of Herr Karl Metzner to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Boys of the Free School Community in Czechoslovakia Setting Out on an Expedition. Right—The Winter Quarters of the School at Riesengebirge, 4000 Feet Elevation.

Free School Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia

EMPHASIS upon the ideals of democracy and autonomy to the elimination of compulsion and fear are the basis upon which Herr Karl Metzner, a secondary schoolmaster, started his co-educational "free school community" at Leitmeritz, in Bohemia, four years ago.

Convinced that it was both wrong and useless to attempt to force all kinds of unnecessary knowledge upon boys and girls, regardless of the lack of interest which they might show in it, he started out on the more modern method of making joy in the work and love for the subject taught the driving power. His theory is by no means new. It was long ago put forward by Commenius, Pestalozzi and others and by today is set forth as the ideal, even if it is not the actual practice for educational institutions the world over.

But though this new republic can hold its own with the rest of the world as far as the intellectual standards of its population are concerned, Herr Metzner is one of those who maintain that hitherto it has not devoted sufficient attention to the new methods of teaching. His experiment is a revolt against the practice of overstressing "book-learning" and the amassing of intellectual data and is an attempt to leaven this "intellectualism" with English and American school methods which give more room to sport, athletics and open-air activities generally.

Herr Metzner's "free school community" is a research laboratory: for the teachers in new educational methods and for the pupils in learning to know themselves, both with regard to their subject knowledge and their relations as individuals in society, which their free community symbolizes for them. This community does not receive its charter from without. It makes its own constitution, rules and regulations. The students have textbooks, lectures and lessons as in an ordinary school curriculum, but in addition special "free" periods are allotted to them, in which they even train themselves in handicraft, botany, gardening, sport, etc. Outdoor instruction is particularly favored, and whenever possible, classes are held out of doors.

This free school community has two homes. Its headquarters are at Leitmeritz, but in winter it removes to the Giant Mountains (Riesengebirge) where it has its own special hut, more than 4000 feet above sea level. Indoor lessons alternate with skiing and tobogganing, the great winter sports of this district. The boys and girls are clever at making bobsleighs, toboggans, etc., and they soon become inured to hard weather. In the other seasons of the year, at Leitmeritz, instruction is most often given in the open air, in the lovely "Mittelgebirge," and the Elbe is near for swimming, canoeing and other water sports.

It is too early yet to speak of the purely intellectual results of this new experiment. It has already won great popularity among its members, whose social consciousness is highly developed. Study is certainly a pleasure to them, and the further results of Herr Metzner and those who cooperate with him will be watched with interest. Last year the Ministry of Education granted it a license as a "Privat Reform Realgymnasium."

Why Pamela Understands Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

PAMELA cannot read yet, which is not surprising, as she has only just begun to go to school, but although she does not know how to form words from the alphabet, she understands music. If she is inclined to call a semibreve a semidrop, and her tiny five-year-old hands do not easily span an octave, the little girl can play simple airs with natural good fingering and expression. She also lifts her hands from the keys with grace. The piano and the child have a perfect understanding of each other, and Pamela's mistress who introduced them is mainly responsible for the friendship.

Instead of sending Pamela's 10 fingers monotonously up and down the scale as did the teachers who taught Pamela's parents, she leads them into all kinds of adventures. For instance, the Ten Fingers go to the Zoo, and they play tunes describing the various animals they visit there to which the mistress sings appropriate words.

They go "Upstairs and Downstairs" in an Old Country House, noting the grandfather's clock, the family portraits, looking at the books in the great library, musing over the wide stairway to the strain of:

"Great stairway can you whisper me
Tales of a bygone year?
When powdered dame and armoured knight
Tripped up and down with laughter light,
Or sighed and shed a tear."

Sometimes they wander round the Minstrels' Gallery and, peering up the twisty, turret stairs, give an imitation of the peculiar noise which emanates from the wise old owl.

Sometimes they explore the secret room, and then, leaning out of a latticed window, watch the gathering shadows lying across the park, the shadows that have taken the place of the lambs now safely in the shed.

And when the Ten Fingers have had enough of the Old Country House Pamela leaves the piano stool, stands at the table, and proceeds with paper and pencil to compose music. Her tongue is so fascinated that it comes out to watch her efforts.

As a reward for a neat exercise Pamela is allowed to hear a record on the gramophone. Invariably she chooses a dance, and then her Ten Toes come into play, too, for the child dances round the room.

When the record is finished, Pamela, refreshed, remounts the piano stool to play her very latest piece.

The piano is grudging now. It seems to like the old tunes best, and sends the new music forth in spurts and then again long, lingering, stumbling notes.

Pamela is indignant. Her cheeks are flushed. There is a militant light in her eyes, but her teacher soothes her with the assurance that if her Ten Fingers play the tune every day for a week the piano will grow accustomed to it, and welcome the air as it had welcomed all other members of Pamela's family of tunes.

It is almost time to go home. Pamela borrows her teacher's pen to write on a card the date of her lesson. It is the only occasion on which she is privileged to use a fountain pen and she makes the most of it. When the top has been screwed on again and the pen reluctantly restored to its owner the child says eagerly, "Will you play something to me, Miss Brown, please."

"What would you like?" asks Miss Brown, and immediately Pamela rushes to her bag and produces a crumpled magazine which turns out to be "Pan Pipes." She begs Miss Brown to let her hear "The Song of the Royal Hill."

Mother comes just as Miss Brown finishes the last bar, and takes her daughter home—a child who is only one of the thousands of young people who are going to prove themselves musicians of no mean attainment because modern music instructors do not so much depress the liveliness of their pupils as appeal to their imaginations and natural love of the beautiful.

MARY MAIN.

The general theme of American Education Week, Nov. 7 to 13, 1932, is "The Schools and the Nation's Founders." This subject was chosen to emphasize the George Washington Bicentennial celebration. Mimeographed program suggestions are available from the National Education Association.

Australia and Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

Some time ago the secretary of the South Australian branch of the League of Nations Union received a letter from the League of Nations Association in Japan asking for samples of work done by the school children to place in an international exhibition under the auspices of the Japanese Women's University at Tokyo.

The League sent a representative collection of 70 exhibits, all paper work, embracing tinted drawings of Australian wild flowers, mechanical designs by boys in the woodwork centers, and sketches by girls of household equipment.

The Japanese secretary-general has sent the following acknowledgment:

Dear Friends,

First of all we wish to thank you very much for having sent, from far away across the seas, to the land of the cherry blossoms—Japan—so many specimens of the industrial work of your dear children, which has been the means of our holding, although small, a well-equipped and significant exhibition of the industrial work of the children of the various countries of the world, for which we are very grateful, indeed.

Upon looking at these specimens we felt very happy, and were made to feel as if we had become well acquainted with the children of foreign countries whom we had never seen. We found some of the specimens to be quite different in taste to our own; some were quite superior in taste, through which we gained very many new ideas; while some were identical in tastes, and we could not suppress a smile when looking at these.

Through the industrial work of the sweet children of the various countries of the world we were able to understand to some extent the respective foreign countries to which they belong.

Above all, we are very glad to be able to address you in such a friendly manner, and are particularly grateful for having made it possible for us to make the exhibition such a success, high praise having been received from the visitors, who were sorry it was not held for a longer period. We are very happy to have made your acquaintance through the League of Nations Association, which has as its object the peace of the world, and we trust this will be the beginning of a long and happy connection with you.

The Student Who Works His Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"RESPECT is due the student who works his way through college, but it is necessary to forgo many of the contacts which make of college a real cultural experience to do this." Thus a dean of men in a western university expressed himself recently, regarding the once idealized conception that to work one's way through college was a sure recipe for success. Also it was stated that it was impossible to supply one-tenth of the jobs applied for.

In a survey concluded last year of 175 American colleges by Professor Van Sickle of Illinois it was found that one-half of the male college students in the United States earned part of their expenses and from 15 to 25 per cent were entirely self supporting.

Great sacrifices are made by students and their parents for the sake of a college education. In some cases it amounts almost to a burning zeal. Into the dean of men's office come stories of heroism that never get into the newspapers. Of parents who cheerfully give up every comfort and many necessities, literally helping the son through college by saving pennies on food, clothing, recreation, in fact, everything. Often the son is working at some job which takes every moment not actually spent in classes. Where these students find time to get their lessons is a mystery, but the answer would be in a saving of moments, saved as zealously as the parents save their pennies.

Yet some colleges advise refusing admission to men who are compelled to spend so much time and go to such ends to earn money for themselves that they lose many of the benefits of a college education. They also state that men who are capable of carrying the double load frequently "get by," but it is doubtful how much they will accomplish afterward by just "getting by" for four years.

The New York World Telegram says, "There would be more sense in barring those who earn none of their expenses than those who earn all."

Many colleges last year made splendid efforts to assist the working student. At Stanford 60 per cent of the men work. This last year 15 per cent of Stanford students paid tuition with notes instead of cash. Twelve hundred dollars was raised by the university community to provide students with work. It is to be remembered that President Hoover when attending Stanford worked his way through college.

At the University of Chicago 65 per cent of the students are wholly or partially self-supporting. This year this university granted 1500 student loans, twice as many as in previous years. This university has hunted student jobs by telephone and house-to-house canvass, and has instituted class training courses to fit students for many kinds of work found available. Also students who were more prosperous raised a fund for the needy students.

Perhaps it is true that a college student cannot support himself, and at the same time realize the full advantages of the cultural benefits that college offers. But perhaps these advantages are offset by character developed in that "school of hardship" which most of us attend at one time or another.

The professors will find that these working students are not day dreaming in their classes or using the classroom as a convenient place to take a nap.

In their efforts, and the efforts the parents make to give their sons those finer things that a college education is supposed to give, let us hope they will find all they are looking for. However, it is true that we usually do find what we are looking for. So these boys bravely attempting a double program may find culture—"the refinement of mind, morale and taste"—as well as those other things promised in a college education.

E. H. R.

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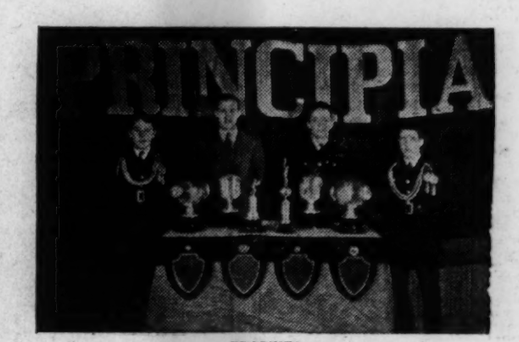
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EDUCATIONAL

Knowing What Films the Children See

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

DO YOU know what motion pictures your children are seeing?

Do you care what pictures your children are seeing?

Do you know how to judge whether a picture is suitable for your child to see or not?

These are three questions that it is safe to say every educator interested in the moral and spiritual welfare of the child wishes might be answered in the affirmative by all parents.

In Chicago, according to statistics 78 per cent of the children attending motion pictures make their own selection. Moreover, they are obliged to make this selection from pictures produced for adults. Occasionally a picture is released purporting to be made for children but there is no "juvenile department" in the sense that there are stories written for children, magazines published for them and theaters devoted to their entertainment.

The influence of the motion picture today transcends the influence of books, if we can believe authorities. A recent questionnaire sent out to educators in the New England states carried the question, "Which has the most influence on the child, the home, the church or the school?" In 70 per cent of the replies the last three nouns were crossed out and the words "motion pictures" were written in.

How can the situation be met? The first problem of all is to arouse the parents themselves out of the lethargy and indifference with which many of them regard this subject. The eager, alert little child with his sensitive curiosity and keen imagination deeply interested in the world in which he lives does take in what he hears and sees with an avidity far beyond that of the average adult. He remembers it tenaciously and it makes a deeper effect upon him. He needs protection.

One of the first things that a parent can do in regard to this matter is to guide the child in making its selection.

Here is a little negative advice about this:

Don't judge that a picture is suitable for your child:

1. Because an animal is in it. The story may be too strong or the situations too dramatic for a sensitive child.
2. Because in the last reel evil is punished and good is rewarded. If throughout the picture evil has paraded in glamorous and attractive habiliments the harm has been done before the end is reached.
3. Because the name is attractive, because a certain star is featured or because the story is a classic. A picture was released not long ago that was not fit for juvenile consumption, although the artistry of the actor (one of our best) was superb. A story with a Biblical name was very misleading. The spiritual message was all but lost in reel after reel of scenes of horror.
4. Because a picture is funny. Many so-called "funnies" may be more demoralizing than even an "adult only" picture. To laugh at evil (or rather with it) is not the way to establish the reign of good in the consciousness of your child.
5. Because a child plays the lead or is in the picture. Such pictures require especial watching. Those in which a child circumvents the law in the person of a policeman or otherwise, where he makes his parents ridiculous are not wholesome if you wish your child to love and obey law and righteous authority. Watch those where children are put through paces that belong to the adult world or where they win out through trickery, fraud or deceit.

Now for the positive side of the question: if possible, see the picture before your child does. In considering the suitability of it the questions uppermost should be: how are these situations going to react on my child; will it help me to build up ideals that I am daily working for along other lines; does it present evil and lawlessness as attractive; does it draw the line clearly between right and wrong, or does it blur this, possibly with the intention to deceive; are the "funnies" really funny so that my child can laugh at them with innocent mirth; is there educational and cultural value here that I should like him to enjoy and if so can I offset any unwholesome episodes by a clear discussion of them with him afterward.

Sometimes a picture is an individual problem. It may not harm one child but may be too strong emotionally for another. You can learn to judge this point wisely if you go with him and watch his reactions.

Watch the direction of the picture. The direction can "swing" the story morally one way or the other to a remarkable degree just as a painter can bring out the effects that he wishes by the way that he applies his colors. You will find that there is much to this point if you will allow yourself to think about it. The older children will enjoy discussing this with you also.

If possible always go with your child. An acquaintance of mine has made a practice of always going with her son who is now fourteen. She works downtown and is a very busy woman but her work has brought her into such close contact with this problem that she considers going with him a privilege and duty that she cannot afford to neglect. They always talk the picture over when they get Home. This gives her an opportunity to correct false impressions and so often becomes the foundation of a lasting lesson.

At present the prospect of better films for children may seem a bit dismal. But it is not hopeless. All parents can do their share. Besides protecting their own children they can interest and arouse their friends and neighbors; they can discuss the problem at clubs and other organizations; they can make it a vital issue; they can inform themselves further about it and be prepared to speak from knowledge. Articles and books have been written by authorities who are interested only in the welfare of the child. There is a film estimate service which is an unprejudiced guide in helping one to judge pictures wisely. This is in no way connected with the commercial end of the motion picture industry but is operating solely in the interest of a fair and honest appraisal of the pictures that are being shown. It is reprinted in the Educational Screen, in Parent's Magazine, in the Christian Century and in other religious magazines published throughout the country. Parents are also urged to hand in to the box office statements in praise of pictures which they have been happy to let their child see and with regrets with regard to those which have not been deemed suitable. These statements do reach the producers, we are told, and do have an effect.

All these various efforts on the part of individual parents are little drops of water which some time can become a mighty ocean of righteous power. When the alert few have become the alert many, we shall have better films for our children.

C. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

SUMMER'S RADIANCE

"Dear Teacher: I am up to Uncle Bob's. Did you ever come up to Uncle Bob's? Salt is the kitty and Pepper is the dog. Isn't that funny? We go down to the hayfield together and all over the barn together. I am learning to like all kinds of animals. I feed them almost every day. Sometimes I turn the grindstone and paddle in the brook. I guess school is all locked up. Are you sorry?—Jimmy."

A Small Boy in Church

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Sabbath was come, I went into the church as is my custom. It is a goodly church—seating a thousand people. It is broad and deep. There is a spacious gallery encircling the entire auditorium, save the choir loft, which is behind the pulpit. And at the right and left of the platform broad stairs ascend to the gallery.

Now it happened that this particular Sabbath was Family Day and families were present from baby to grandpa, and sat together. And sometimes the vocal presence of the children was manifest, but the service continued beautiful. The sermon was forceful and everyone was happy.

And then it happened. In the right gallery, near the end where the stairs went down to the pulpit, was a mother with a very active Small Boy. The S. B. quietly walked about, visiting the neighboring pews. The mother sought to restrain him, but restraint increased his desire for freedom. So the mother let him go. But soon the S. B. discovered the stairs to the pulpit and ere the mother could prevent he had started downward. The congregation began to be more interested in the stairs than in the pulpit. The mother stood helpless at the top of the stairs, fearful lest any movement on her part would precipitate the S. B. onto the pulpit platform. And the S. B. sat on the lower step and studied the preacher for some minutes.

When the S. B. was satisfied, he left the stairs, stepped out on the platform and studied the preacher from a closer angle. The boy was arrayed in a white blouse and a brilliant pair of crimson leggings that came down to his feet. By the pulpit the white was very white and the crimson was very gorgeous. And the minister could no longer pretend that he was unaware of competition, so he stopped, smiled, shook hands with the S. B. and placed the latter in one of the pulpit chairs. For two or maybe three minutes, the S. B. sat in the chair and studied the preacher some more.

Then the S. B. bethought himself of the choir. So he slipped from the chair and moved to the end of the platform and into the choir space, and there he visited each member of the quartet and the organist. Then he returned to the pulpit and stood, gorgeous in his white and red glory, all unabashed before a thousand or more people, by the side of the preacher and studied the latter some more.

The Preacher then gave up. Laughingly, he tenderly lifted the S. B. in his arms, kissed him, gave him a flower, talked with him a moment, and then took him up the stairs to his mother, who in agony had sunk behind the pulpit stairs. And it was a very pretty scene, and a wise preacher.

Now after I left the church, I thought much about that Small Boy That he has courage, a brave and fearless capacity for adventure, is admitted by the entire congregation And this is a most valuable quality I know not the parents of that S. B., but were he mine, I should rejoice and seek to develop that spirit in every way possible. For most men do everything to avoid the limelight. But year by year I should seek to direct that bold spirit into adventure in those political and social realms where only the fearless dare go, and I should say, Go in! Be not afraid, even if thy name does get into the papers and everybody is looking at thee. What carest thou? Go in and see what is there, and pull it out. Yes, sir! I should encourage and build up that noble quality. I should tell that S. B. the story of Israel Putnam and the Wolf's Den.

For that Small Boy is certain to go somewhere as a boy, a youth, and a man. If it is not in a good direction, it will be in a not-so-good direction. I want to think of him as taking the good.

E. B. S.

The Toy Telephone

One mother brings her little daughter's toy telephone into the daily routine in an interesting and effective way. When she wants her daughter to do this or that she gives a ring, which merely means that she says ding-a-ling, ding-a-ling. The child runs to her toy telephone and says "hello" in true grown-up fashion. Then mother tells her to run an errand, put on a clean dress, wash her hands or the like. Often the telephone message is in the nature of a reminder. If something which the child was to do is left undone her attention is called to the matter in this less personal way.

Inasmuch as most loan funds for students are being used to their limits, it may be easier to save from $100 to $300 dollars in college expenses this coming year than to borrow a like amount.

A "Parent-Teacher Day" was observed in many states last year. The Governor of Maryland issued a special proclamation setting aside the week of Nov. 15-21, 1931, as "Parent-Teacher Week," immediately following American Education Week.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

"DID YOU SEE THAT RED BIRD?"

Hiking in the woods and fields has its own curriculum—nature study, geography, geology, cooking, and a sociology wherein one learns to share more completely. Among the qualities developed are the ability to observe, the habit of frankly appreciating the beautiful, and a fondness for quiet companionship.

Lads' Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

MANCHESTER Eng., is noted for its Lads' Clubs, of which there are about 20, and the writer eagerly availed himself of the invitation from the secretary of the Ardwick Club to spend two evenings on their premises, which are situated in one of the poorest and most out - of - the - way parts of the city.

This club was founded in 1889, when 30 lads employed at a works in Ardwick met to read "The Gorilla Hunters" aloud. After three changes of habitat the club moved in 1898 to its present spacious buildings, a gift from one of the founders of the club who is still active in its service. The buildings include a lofty gymnasium with observation gallery, net-ball room, three covered fives courts, bathrooms, men's, senior lads' and junior lads' recreation rooms. The men's room has three and the senior lads' two full-sized billiard tables as well as chess and card tables—a large assembly and concert hall with stage and kitchen, classrooms, woodwork rooms and committee rooms. Adjoining are a running track and recreation ground. Cricket and football teams find their pitches at some distance, and swimming is arranged for at public baths. A lending library, savings bank, newspaper, orchestra and harriers' club add to the attractions. Parents' at Homes, the Christmas Party and dances run for profit, and a week's camp at Whitsuntide give opportunity for social and communal life.

The boy-membership varies from 1000 to 1300, and the boy-attendance averages about 200 a night throughout the year. The men manage their own club which is entirely self-supporting and the senior lads share in the government of their own department.

The club is controlled by a committee elected by the whole staff of paid and voluntary workers, and is supported by a group of Manchester men under the presidency of Sir William Barton. Broadly speaking, the policy is to have a regular paid worker on duty in each room, and to invite voluntary workers to share in the lads' activities. There is always room for more of these "elder brothers," and it seems regrettable that the urgent appeals of the Prince of Wales and Prince Henry, president of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, have not brought more response in this direction.

Each boy pays 1d. a week subscription, but apart from this the Lads' Club is mainly dependent on endowments and subscriptions. That such a large organization is kept running from year to year is a testimony to the generosity of Manchester's citizens, but it should be remembered that new subscribers must constantly be found.

The impression made on a visitor who spends his life in work among boys is a very satisfactory one. Games and gymnastics are conducted with great keenness and in splendid order; the recreation rooms are full of eager, happy faces. There is obvious confidence among the boys that they are surrounded by friends.

G. F. T.

'Out of School Activities'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"OUT of school activities" (the term has been internationalized and is now part and parcel of the educational phraseology of all countries) are likely, it seems, to offer a meeting place to the conflicting opinions regarding intellectual and physical training.

The fact that they are admirably adapted to provide such a meeting place became clear as a result of discussions—held in London last month—by the fourteenth Annual Congress of the International Federation of Associations of Secondary Teachers. For the greater part of three days the delegates considered the question of how far it was wise for educationists to encourage pursuits which did not properly belong to school hours.

From the time when Dr. Arnold of Rugby, more than a century ago, first gave prominence to school games, Great Britain has maintained a lead in that direction. Not always, perhaps, victoriously, since other countries have produced young athletes as good, and better, than those of Great Britain—nevertheless, a definite and acknowledged lead. France, on the contrary, has championed the opposite view, maintaining that intellectual development was of major importance and that games should be placed outside the boundary of education proper.

National character, as was pointed out during the conference by Mr. Basil Ionidis, the official delegate of Greece, has been responsible for attaching the various countries to one or other of the opposing camps. Climate, too, has been an important factor. But "out of school activities," being wide enough to meet the necessities of both climate and character, stand a good chance of settling the question.

Everybody favors these "activities." Dr. H. Heidrich, president of the North Western District of the Youth Hostels of Germany, summed up the reason for their popularity when he linked them with the endeavor made in every country to stem the tide of difficulty rising out of the present economic crisis. Parents, he said, were at a loss to provide the ready means of occupying leisure, and, unless youth was to suffer badly in consequence, the schools must come to the rescue by the provision of debating societies, dramatic, musical and art societies, handicrafts, school journeys and the like.

"Out of school activities," it was agreed, would be indispensable to the future, even without the urge of adverse economic conditions, since they met the desire of all countries to use education as a means for developing what was described by Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, parliamentary secretary to the British Board of Education, as the "realization of the possibility of attaining, through communal effort, heights which could never be attained individually."

The development of character as long been the ultimate object of all education, and especially of that type of character which fits best into the framework of society. But, while physical activities have provided the chief medium for such development in certain countries, and intellectual activities have served others, both mediums have broken down at certain points. Lack of adequate playing fields in connection with elementary and secondary schools, and lack of time to spare from legitimate lessons, have been responsible in the first case, and in the second, neglect of the "team spirit."

"Out of school activities" offer the needed halfway house, and offer it equally to every country. At the London Congress, teachers of the 32 nationalities present signified their approval. Not only because such activities coördinate the interests of all nations, nor because they cultivate the desired ability to construct upon communal foundations, but also, as was pointed out by Miss E. M. Tanner of Great Britain, because they tend to develop opportunities which give to the ordinary child means to discover his bent and to experience a measure of success which may have been denied him on the playing fields or in the classrooms of his school.

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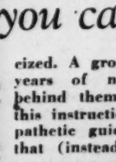

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News of Art, Music and the Theater—Book Reviews

Mozart and His Time

A Review by H. W. HADDON SQUIRE

Mozart, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Peter Davies. 5s. net. New York: Appleton. $2

EVERYONE knows that a picture, as a whole, can be seen at a glance and that, on the other hand, a piece of music necessarily implies progression or movement in time. A complete musical work, it may be said, is the sum total of its sound units and their relations in the three categories which are known as rhythm, pitch and tone. And it should be remembered that the musician listens in at least two ways at the same moment—"horizontally," to the successive units of a melody, and "vertically," to its chords or harmony. In contrapuntal works, of course, it is necessary to follow several melodic "lines" simultaneously.

These very elementary facts, to which many others might be added, are recalled merely as a reminder of the complex structure of the simplest piece of music. At any rate they will not weaken curiosity about a remarkable phenomenon which has again been brought to our notice in Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell's "Mozart." In a letter to an unknown, Mozart answers a question about his method of work. After describing the conditions under which his ideas flow best and most abundantly—"Whence and how they come, I know not; nor can I force them"—he continues: "Provided I am not disturbed, any subject enlarges itself, becomes methodized and defined, and the whole, though it be long, stands almost complete and finished in my mind, so that I can survey it, like a fine picture or a beautiful statue—at a glance. Nor do I hear in my imagination the parts successively, but I hear them, at it were, all at once. What a delight this is I cannot tell! All this inventing, this producing, takes place in a pleasing, lively dream. Still, the actual hearing of the 'tout ensemble' is, after all, the best. What has been thus produced I do not easily forget, and this is, perhaps, the best gift I have my Divine Master to thank for."

* * *

Every musician will marvel at the description of an experience which to Mozart was a familiar, everyday occurrence. To him, obviously, music existed in a "time" transcending ordinary conceptions. Where we listen to the unit or the phrase moving along a "line" of time, Mozart heard "at a glance" the whole symphony or quartet in, so to speak, a perpetual "now." One may add that whether aware of it or not, every listener gets some kind of impression of a musical work as a whole. And however vague and evanescent this feeling of totality may be, if more attention were given to it our musical perception would be widened. The circumspect listener should, of course, begin with the simpler classics, and—unless he likes his "time" out of joint—avoid the latest cacophonous cacologies of modernist central Europe.

But Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell is a poet, not a musician, and offers his readers no speculative theories concerning the mysteries of musical dimensions. The time which interests him is "historical time." In a bibliographical note he claims, quite justly, that he has devoted more attention than any previous writer to the subject to the civilization in which Mozart lived. As an authority on the art and architecture of Austria and Germany at that time Mr. Sitwell attempts "to analyze the parallels to Mozart's music in the other arts of the day." This is a welcome innovation in musical biography and one of the best features of the book. Usually the biographer condemns a composer, with his works, to the devastating dullness of solitary confinement, in the sense of isolating him completely from the life and art of his period.

* * *

In an admirable chapter headed "The Rococo Period—1771-1781," Mr. Sitwell vividly contrasts the world of Bach—"the only supreme artist produced by the Protestant world, in the strict keeping of its principles"—with that of Mozart. Bach, he says, lived in exactly the world we may imagine for him: "Streets of wooden houses, gabled and brightly painted, flocks of geese, provincials in exaggerated bagwigs; not a single painter, or poet, or architect within miles; in fact, the medieval Germany, untouched or unaltered." Mozart, before he reached the age of 8, "had played to the Courts of Vienna, Paris and London, and however stupid royal persons may have been, they were, at least, still surrounded by trappings of a fabulous elegance and grace." Later, he lived midway between French and Italian influences. "French architects and craftsmen worked in Bavaria; Italians worked everywhere, Bavaria and Austria as well. We have said that Mozart was not interested in these other arts, but he was the child of his age and these things were very much in the air." No one will read this chapter and a poet's descriptions of how the delicious decoration of Bavarian Rococo is repeated in Mozart's music, without gaining a better understanding of certain characteristics which the composer obviously derived from something more tangible than atmosphere.

Some of Mr. Sitwell's musical judgments will bait the professional critics. Indeed, his view that the beauties of Rossini, Offenbach and Verdi will survive Wagner's "blatant vulgarities and his tweed-clad tunes" has already provoked the kind of argument which might last for centuries with no other result than blushing words. Again, many will find it strange that so sensitive a listener as Mr. Sitwell should dismiss Mozart's pianoforte sonatas with: "their prettiness, grace and rapidity make us forgive them for being fashioned out of a substance that is little better than sugar." Such things, and the odd allegation that Mozart was "lazy," are, however, offset by many critical virtues. This well-written book lets fresh air into a stuffy genre. Its untechnical criticism often brings one nearer to music itself than does that ponderous overlearned pseudo-philosophical method which presents us with a lifelike portrait of the composer in a thick fog.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"State Street," by Ruth Van Sickle Ford.

Summer Shows in Chicago

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

ART in America in general, and Chicago in particular, is the theme of the summer exhibitions at the Art Institute this year. First of all there is a survey of American painting from the eighteenth century to the present day, with outstanding painters represented, from Copley to Sargent. It is interesting to note that the Copley portrait was painted in London, of Brass Crosby, the Lord Mayor, and Sargent's portrait was painted in Italy, so we realize that American artists have not been without honor and commissions abroad, at least in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

One of the large galleries is devoted to pictures by artists who have taken prizes in the annual Chicago shows. There is, naturally, a great deal of variety here in subject matter and in treatment, but few of the paintings could really be called important. A handsome piece of sculpture in this room is "Lilith," a tall figure carved from a mahogany plank, beautifully modeled and with a fine regard for the material. It is the work of a young Frenchman, M. Edouard Chassaign, who lived in Chicago for the last few years, and who is an excellent craftsman.

There are also several one-man shows, in which there is much of interest. Mr. J. Karl Rauschert returns from Europe with a number of small water colors and monotypes showing a high degree of technical excellence. He understands well the different formulæ of expression now current and can use all with great facility, but they all seem to make equal appeal to him. His color is clean and harmonious, his subject matter attractive, and his composition competent, but one has yet to find out what he really feels.

Agnes Potter Van Rijn Lowrie's canvases show her at her best in decorative treatment of landscapes, with a good deal of fancy in color and form. She should be capable of more ambitious projects than she has yet attempted along these lines. Mrs. Tressa Emerson Benson has a good feeling for color. Her still-life is perhaps more successful than her figures, but a head, and a three-quarter portrait of her husband are very good.

Ruth Van Sickle Ford paints with all the dash and vitality of a young athlete. Subtleties appeal little to her, but she is mistress of downright statement in many directions. She handles city street scenes splendidly.

Mr. Fred Biesel has a sensitive feeling for delicate color, whether in figure, landscape or still-life. His work is restful and harmonious, without much emotional force. Mr. David McCosh's work seems to be going through an experimental period, after the caricaturing manner of Picasso. I do not feel that the results are equal to his water colors, and yet there is a tonal balance in all his work which has promise.

'Domino'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mr. William A. Brady presents "Domino," from the French of M. Marcel Achard, adapted by Miss Grace George, at the Playhouse beginning Aug. 16, 1932.

Enough of the original satirical intent of this light and witty comedy emerges in the present performance to provide an evening of cheerful and adult, but still polite, entertainment. The full possible effect of the play may have been missed because of miscasting in one or two rôles, or because of indecision in the stage director's viewpoint.

If it was desired to show that the wife in the story stays with her husband after she has been urged by a romantic adventurer to run away, Mr. Rod LaRocque with his impudent and unsympathetic characterization of this adventurer was a good choice for the part. On the other hand, Mr. Robert Loraine does not at the end leave off the harshness that has marked his whole characterization of the husband, and melt sufficiently to make one sure that the wife will stay. Remains, then, the possibility that a Pirandellian ending was sought, with the wife staying or not, just as you think. The play has many a neat quip as to the ways of men and women before marriage and after.

A fresh twist to an ancient Parisian theme is provided by this comedy, with a wife hiring a gigolo to pretend that he was the François who wrote the love letter discovered by her husband. The letter had been written before their marriage by another François, one M. Cremone. It is in the power of the jealous husband to ruin M. Cremone's business. Hence the little charade of deception, with its unexpected complications when the substitute François revives the romantic memories of the wife's girlhood.

As the wife, Miss Jessie Royce Landis gives a performance that is all feminine nuances, individual in their impulses, and finding expression in gracious and delicately pointed speech. Others in the cast are Mr. Geoffrey Kerr, Mr. Walter Kingsford, Miss Joan Carr and Miss Geraldine Wall.

E. C. S.

Carolina Playmakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chapel Hill, N. C.

THE recent presentation of the "Alcestis" of Euripides in the University of North Carolina Stadium marked the climax of the summer's work of the Carolina Playmakers.

A feature of the performance was the presence in the play of Prof. F. H. Koch, cast as Thanatos, who in this rôle made his third appearance upon the stage in 15 years, and gave an acrid portrayal of the grim character.

The fourteenth season, while one of rigid economy, has been also one of the most remarkable years the Carolina Playmakers have had, according to Mr. Koch.

This year marks the founding of a Junior Playmakers organization as a regular department. The plan for the present is to have one major performance a year. This year, the play given, in which 26 children took part, was a dramatic version of the Cinderella story, written and directed by Mr. Harry Davis, business manager and assistant director of the Carolina Playmakers. It was a beautiful production, and was received with enthusiasm.

But the event of the year, and one of the most ambitious undertakings of the Playmakers in recent years, was the production of "Strike Song," by Loretto Carroll and J. O. Bailey. This full-length play, dealing with the industrial struggle in the South, used more than 60 persons in the cast. Of their purpose in writing the play, the authors say, in a recent number of the Carolina Playbook: "Our play is an attempt to dramatize the struggle of a group of typical southern mill people on strike. The authors chose to write of the unwieldy, controversial subject of a textile strike because they saw in the attempts of the southern textile workers to organize some two years ago a tragic drama full of meaning for the South."

Of the method used by Mr. and Mrs. Bailey in constructing the play, Mr. Koch says in the same copy of the Carolina Playbook: "They express well our way of playwriting here at Chapel Hill. Our Playmakers' stage has always been a free, sincere and natural means of expression. . . . We are striving to develop an art of the life of the whole people, a drama envisaging their faith in the never-ending struggle for a more abundant life."

The review of a year's work can hardly escape statistics; here they are: Sixty plays written in the playwriting course, 24 of which have been given public, studio and experimental production. At the annual spring festival and tournament of the Carolina Dramatic Association, 24 plays, nine of them original from junior colleges and high schools, were produced on the Playmakers' stage. All in all 297 students and faculty members have taken part in the work this season—more than in any preceding year—and the Carolina Playmakers, though making no tours this year, have had a total audience of 1200 persons.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

America the Beautiful

HOLIDAYS, especially bookish ones, are best spent in town . . . That's where you find the peace and quiet that you so miss in the country . . . If you happen to be in a daylight saving district, so much the better . . . The daylight saving law is accepted by the people as a Command to Play . . . Therefore they remain outdoors until bedtime . . . That means that their radios are for the most part silent . . . Ideal conditions for the reading addict.

And what form of play occupies the American people, these late summer days? . . . Minnie golf is now one with mah-jong, and the movies this summer have hit a new low . . . There has even been something like a fans' strike in the cinema—and that's news . . . There are still the old standard amusements in the way of games and sports, of course . . . But one entertainment seems to lead all the others by a big margin . . . And that is Eating Ice Cream Cones.

* * *

The very large and very middle-class suburb to which we add the salt of our domicile possesses one of those long, wide boulevards, tree-lined, with a street car reservation in the middle, and, beside it, a bridle path . . . In these times, the bridle path of course is used not for riding horses but for parking motor cars . . . Go the length of it, and you will find, afternoon and evening—and for all we know, forenoon too—a line of cars parked at an angle of 45 degrees on the soft dirt path, each containing from two to eight persons Eating Ice Cream Cones . . . At the curb on both sides of the street are two more lines, similarly peopled . . . From report, and from observation during occasional journeys, we gather that every other road in every other town in the United States presents the same picture.

* * *

To us, there is something magnificent in the thought of millions of Americans perpetually munching their cones . . . For one thing, it indicates that, however other industries may have had to economize these late years, the ice cream industry must be fundamentally sound . . . But more impressive is the solemn thought of the intangible bond of fellowship implied by this vast spectacle.

* * *

In China, the people are groping and battling their way to democratic government . . . In Russia, a vast social and economic experiment is going on . . . In Germany, it seems to be a toss-up between monarchy, democracy, Fascism and Communism . . . At Lausanne and Geneva, Europe debates reparations and disarmament . . . At Chicago, the two major parties frame platforms that gracefully evade most of the important questions . . . And what do the American people say to all this? . . . They Eat Ice Cream Cones . . . Even ancient Rome had only one fiddling Nero . . . But along a thousand streets, millions of American citizens sit in closed cars, Eating Ice Cream Cones while other millions in America and elsewhere face starvation and revolution.

* * *

Our interest in Russia grows . . . We've even been reading "Democratic Ideas in Turgenev's Works," by Harry Hershkowitz . . . This is one of the Columbia University Slavonic Studies . . . You know—one of those things with footnotes . . . With the utmost precision, it traces faithfully the progress of expression of Turgenev's liberal ideas from his childhood through "A Sportsman's Sketches," "A Month in the Country," "On the Eve" and "Fathers and Children" . . . There is a list of works, a bibliography and an index . . . We recommend reading Turgenev.

* * *

We spoke lately of an interest in Easter Island, revived by Mr. Priestley's "Faraway" . . . Bobbs Merrill, taking pity on our uninformed state, sent us Mr. Robert J. Casey's book on the subject, published by them last fall and then overlooked by us . . . Mr. Casey, who is a journalist rather than an archeologist, sets forth the numerous theories regarding the Easter Island mystery without pretending to solve it . . . He thinks the evidence is against the theory that Easter is the highest peak of a long sunken continent, and he disagrees with those who hold that the island at its present size could not have supported a population sufficient to carve and transport the monolithic figures.

Mr. Casey has a lively imagination, and does not hesitate to set it the task of repeating conversations between Hotu Matua, the legendary founder of Easter's greatness, and his contemporaries . . . It is interesting to note that the King speaks a very modern patois . . . Mr. Casey is properly sympathetic with the few hundred survivors of the race of image-makers . . . There seems indeed to be little left for them . . . Unless they transfer allegiance to the United States, and try Eating Ice Cream Cones.

Lyme's Annual Art Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lyme, Conn.

IN THE current art exhibition, its thirty-first, Lyme continues to hold by its traditions. A good deal can be said for artists who refuse to play the weathervane to every new gust that disturbs the art world. These 31 years have not been quiet ones, by and large, but Lyme remains placidly under its great elms and the present show probably differs from the first only as the years have matured the art of each exhibitor.

Since the prizes are given by a vote of the members, it will help us to an understanding of these traditions and standards if we search out the prize pictures first. Mr. Will Howe Foote received the Goodman award for large oils and Mr. Edward Volkert that for oil sketches. Both prizes went to sound craftsmanship, to a difficult performance that comes off with an air, and above all to work which is completely understandable to everyone. Mr. Foote's "Jamaica Washwoman," a picture of a native woman envelope by luscious tropical foliage, is crisp and clear-cut in color, a positive statement of a romantic theme. Mr. Volkert's sketches of cattle seen under varying effects of light are equally concise and coherent. Instead of by pulsing, sensuous color like Mr. Foote's, he appeals by a fine characterization of his subject matter, good draftsmanship and the association of ideas—the romance of farm life, sunlight, twilight and the changing seasons.

Both prizes are exceptionally well given. However, as one comes upon certain other equally fine pictures doubt arises whether an absolute "best" can ever be found, and one wonders if in turning the spotlight on one thing the penumbra which automatically covers the others is not unfortunate.

Easily one of the finest things seen in this or any recent Lyme show is Mr. Eugene Higgins's "Thirst," a painting of a group of people coming upon a small water hole in the desert. Surplus ornamentation has been cleared away; the picture is as stark and elemental in its design and somber color as the emotion in represents. It hardly fits these pleasant walls; it is like serious and searching talk breaking in on the amenities of a nicely arranged party.

Another jangling note is sounded by Mr. Guy Wiggins's "Speakeasy," modern and idiomatic in painting and theme, one of the best sustained things the artist has done in his new manner.

Mr. Wilson Irvine is another who might well bear the spotlight. His two paintings of old Charleston houses have all the charm of his earlier work, strengthened and made authoritative by his recent experiments. They are the perfect answer to the question, "Why desert a delightful manner for doubtful research?"

Nor do these few distinguished works tell the whole story. The reviewer, like the single prize, must slight things which deserve better of him. Mr. Lucien Abrams appears at his best in a finely organized still-life. Chadwick's portraits, Gregory Smith's nocturne, Selden's Brittany landscape, DuMond's "Romance," Hoffman's "Nassau," Robinson's "Prelude to Winter," Rousseau's "Indian Summer," and work by McManus, Margaret Cooper, Louis Betts, Clime, Glonfriddo, Nason, Warner, Crane, Olinsky, Poore and others are starred in the reviewer's catalogue.

With work by more than three dozen mature artists calling for attention in an exhibition which surely meets if it does not surpass the standard of past shows, one can but give a friendly hail in passing to many whose work has long been a familiar feature here.

KENNETH BATES.

In Defense of the Moderns

The Meaning of Modern Sculpture, by R. H. Wilenski. London: Faber & Faber. 10s. 6d. net.

A BOOK on modern sculpture, written for the layman, has long been needed, and Mr. Wilenski in filling the gap has written as controversially as possible. This is well, in spite of the exaggerations of the method. The reader is forced to take up an attitude, ask questions, reëxamine the faith that is in him. This is all to the good because, at the bottom of every public quarrel about modern sculpture is the depressing fact that sculpture is regarded in England as an unnecessary art, a handmaid of the architect when he can afford her.

Mr. Wilenski's book may be a sign of new times and may do a service; for if we are really in transition to a new culture, sculpture may return to its place. Be that as it may—and it is arguable that a great deal of modern creative sculpture is as much pastiche of the primitive or exotic as Academic sculpture is of the Græco-Roman: Zadkine, for example, gives the impression of being a brilliant dilettante—the modern movement is so revolutionary and represents so radical a reëxamination of fundamentals that it demands a complete readjustment on the part of the spectator if its values are to be understood.

* * *

The creative sculptors—as distinct from those content with imitation, who hold the achievement of the Greeks and the Renaissance to be final in their perfection—have found themselves in a situation even more difficult than that of the painters who were breaking away from the representational or naturalistic tradition. They had the vested interests of what Mr. Wilenski spiritedly attacks as "the Greek and Renaissance prejudices" to contend with, and they were revolting from the Romantic movement—represented by Rodin—the natural expression of nineteenth century individualism defying the machine. The modern sculptor could (and did) vow confusion to the machine in his experiments with the primitive and yet, struggling against pastiche, set out to enlarge his experience on lines harmonious with the machine culture-in-the-making.

One cannot unreservedly accept Mr. Wilenski's belief in the value of cosmopolitanism, but one good effect of it on the sculptor was to drive him to fundamentals as well as round the world. Sculpture was held to require only formal meaning, it became abstract and geometrical as we know, and the dictum of Socrates confirmed the opinion:

"I do not mean by beauty of form such beauty as that of animals or pictures, which the many would suppose to be my meaning, but understand me to mean straight lines and circles, and the plane or solid figures which are formed out of them by turning-lathes and rulers and measures of angles, for these I affirm to be not only relatively beautiful, like other things, but they are eternally and absolutely beautiful. . . ."

* * *

Refusing "sermons in stones," the modern sculptors found geometry in everything. To these men, Epstein, who had borne the brunt of the Academic and public attack, was essentially a Romantic, his stress on interpretation and on meaning other than formal making him unacceptable to the modern point of view.

The weakness of modern sculptors, says Mr. Wilenski, lies not in their experiments but in their memories. They have not yet thoroughly forgotten the naturalistic tradition; and the sensibility is jarred by the incongruity of naturalistic detail in predominantly abstract work. But does not this seem to indicate a suspicion that the purely abstract is unsatisfactory, that there must be a fusion of meanings; that experiment is not only to create something new but to redress a balance; that they remember, for example, the evil effects of iconoclasm on Moorish art? We cannot yet see how far the abstract and impersonal may be carried. This will depend in part upon how far the collective, as distinguished from the individualist, society is developed as a result of the machine.

Mr. Wilenski's book would have been more useful if he had given less space to his sardonic exposures of the various prejudices against which the modern sculptor has to fight, and correspondingly more and in greater detail to the sculptors themselves. A theory of sculpture does not take us very far in the understanding of such a work as, say Mr. Henry Moore's "Mountain." We could have wished for many more photographs, for it is the public eye, rather than the head, which has to be converted, and the eye does not have sufficient opportunity of familiarizing itself with the new work. Photography has been the "Greek prejudice's" best ally; a layman's work should have taken the hint.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Form Rhythms in Space

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

PRIOR to the display by Miss Paula Eliasoph's etchings, paintings, water colors and drawings at the Guild Hall, Easthampton, L. I., during the week beginning Aug. 23, we had the opportunity of talking with the artist in her studio. The exhibition has been sponsored by the Leonard Clayton Gallery of New York. At one side of the studio stood her recently completed mural, "Old Catalpa Tree, Central Park," an expansion in oils of the same subject exhibited last year at the annual show of the American Water Color Society.

She takes a special satisfaction in the larger feeling for rhythms and the greater masses of color that have resulted from this transcription, and is eager to see it done on a still bigger scale, to correspond in size even with the original tree. That this enlargement is possible with no development of obtrusive elements that might not be noticed in the smaller study would indicate that the basic viewpoint of her art, the discovery of characterizing rhythms in nature, is stable. Often, she says, she studies a small length of a line in nature for half an hour before she has the true feel of its rhythm; and when this awareness comes there can be no question of its rightness when set down on paper or canvas.

* * *

For her, rhythms in nature are indications of the appearance and movement of volumes in space, besides being autobiographical. Pattern will continually recur in variations, as in the clumps of foliage in the catalpa, all with a family resemblance yet each with an individual character. Her task is to isolate these component forms, by study, and, having analyzed their appearance for volume and color, to interpret the whole in terms of parts related to each other and to the whole. Beyond this whole there is another relation—the relation of the whole to the universe—to be implied. One feels this strongly in her etching, "Maple Tree, Central Park," with its design that radiates in every direction, while being strongly centered in the great trunk of the tree.

To Miss Eliasoph there is a tangible unity between musical composition and painting. Corresponding chromatics exist for her, and orchestrations of tones. At an orchestral concert she feels some passages coming through to her directly and others as if by refraction; so in painting, reds have a definite direction and violet indicates an interference in the direction of the light. For her own uses she has been able to work out a harmonic scale of color vibrations corresponding to the musical scale. Out of such scale she can build the dominant note of the trunk of this reddish catalpa, with its webbing of green foliage all sustained with the frame of branches, and supported by the counterpoint of minor tonalities in the grass and earth at the base.

* * *

Form rhythms in space, she feels, are the basis of the significant and eloquent line to be found in the drawings of Dürer and Michelangelo. Such was Hogarth's line of beauty, with the confinement of swelling volumes and the little hooks where the line direction is altered. These hooks, to Miss Eliasoph, are the points upon which a picture builds up space relations and where it enters into the time element. In studying clouds she discovers these same lines with their hooks, and as such she paints them, as she does all appearances, in terms of broken color put on direct from the tube, to be mixed on the canvas—if mixed at all—once and for all in its final place in the picture. Her limited palette employed only four or five colors in addition to several greens.

* * *

In approaching a subject in nature, Miss Eliasoph tries to put aside all preconceived notions as to color and direction of line, and studies the object until it yields its special and individual secret of characterizing rhythms. These discerned, and the color variations of the various areas determined, the rest of the problem of interpretation takes care of itself. The process is a slow one, but only in this way does the artist feel that she is arriving at a result uniquely her own in design and quality of color.

She showed us a small oil, "Gloxinia," which is to be sent out in a traveling exhibition next season by the American Federation of Arts as one of 25 oils by as many artists, "illustrating the decorative note in contemporary painting." Having chosen this subject during a visit to a Connecticut city some time ago, she found herself compelled to stay over an extra week in order to master to her own satisfaction, the problems incidental to the character of the plant. She tells of sitting day after day in St. Thomas Church, New York, studying one of the great windows. For three weeks this continued, and then she made the water color that is in her present exhibition. Of this picture a mural painter wrote to her in appreciation of "its moving pattern, its balanced spotting of lights and darks."

She finds her responses to the spiral thrust or gesture of movement in a lily stem to be akin to her feelings when she watches Miss Anna Duncan in dances where the bodily motions are upward in their whirl. Only a difference of conception of time is involved, a difference that is entirely relative, with the dancer in a second or two passing through a movement that has occupied the plant several months to accomplish. Similarly, a tree like the catalpa "Empress of China" in Miss Eliasoph's mural carries within itself the record of its many decades of growth movement through time and space. The essential kinship of time and space movement in the dance, in music, in painting, she believes to be none the less real—whether the volumes are visible or audible—although this kinship must ever remain within the intangible realm of æsthetics.

The Movies on Their Own

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BY MANY a sign, the motion pictures are recovering slowly from the artificial character they assumed when sound was added, and the movies suddenly became talkies. Those early dialogue films, essentially, were photographed stage plays, and so were neither plays nor movies. Novelty those talkies had for millions of persons who were unfamiliar with the theater, and it was this vast audience that acclaimed them.

Persons who had attended scores, perhaps hundreds, of theatrical performances, were unmoved by "acting" that was unworthy of the name because it represented only two of the necessary three elements to an acted play. The two elements used in those talkies were story and players: the third element which makes a play live in performance—audience response to the players—was lacking. Since it always will be lacking, by necessity, from a motion picture performance, it would seem self-evident that the films will never make the best use of their potentialities—will never find full expression as a distinctive medium—when they imitate the methods of the stage play.

It might be urged that a picture that was essentially a photograph of a stage play had an audience while it was being rehearsed in preparation for filming. At that time, before the sound recorders are turned on, the director and his assistants, various technicians and players not engaged in the scene being rehearsed provide an audience for the performance of that particular bit of a film which ill be one of many bits of the completed picture. Such effect in no way compares with an audience of a thousand persons seated before a play in performance in a theater, expressing a cumulative response to the progressive action of a story that is unfolded completely in two hours. It would seem plain that effects achieved in one medium necessarily cannot be transferred to a production made in another medium.

We are aware of exceptions wherein an approach to theater audience response is achieved by means of a rehearsal period as long as that devoted to the most careful preparation of a stage play for performance. It is this method that Mr. George Arliss has adopted to wrench the motion picture medium into conformity with the stage methods with which he has so long been familiar. Yet, we submit, such a rehearsal period is chiefly of value in giving the players a uniform understanding of the mood of the story; it still does not provide in its fullness the response given by an audience seeing a play in performance in a theater.

* * *

Mr. Arliss, like some other old hands at acting, is further able to make up in part for the lack of audience response to their acting by their knowledge of how they achieved effects in the theater. They can repeat partially these effects in a general way by a sheer exercise of memory and technique. In this exercise, of course, a clever director with a good memory is of large assistance.

But at its finest this sort of film entertainment is a compromise, is it not? We cannot think that motion pictures that neglect their own special medium to imitate the effects inherent in another medium can be satisfactory, even at their best. Returning to Mr. Arliss again, have not his most enjoyable screen performances been those in which he was able to project before the camera from memory things that he had previously done on the stage hundreds of times in "Disraeli," "Old English" and "The Green Goddess"? It would seem so, since these are his pictures that we have enjoyed most, even though we had seen him do the same parts in the theater.

* * *

As it is plain that even Mr. Arliss's superior use of compromise cannot be taken as the basis of general practice in the industry, the question arises, why proceed on the basis of such a compromise That is where the films are showing progress. Gradually they have been working away from the photographed play methods which were adopted out of hand when talk was added to the pictures. These methods were taken over as the only means of starting in a hurry on the heavy production schedules that are necessary to keep the great chains of cinemas open in the United States. Photographed plays could be ground out at the rate of one a month by each of eight or more production units of a studio. Such productions were not motion pictures, but a huge audience welcomed them as novel. As that novelty wore off, the studios gradually began to understand the possibilities of adding sound to film without losing its unique quality of motion, its ability to telescope time and space—something the stage cannot do.

Now a definitely new phase of motion pictures is approaching, with entertainment designed primarily for film use. Behind such entertainment there is no shadow of a stage play as basis for the action. When a play is used for a starting point, as in the Russian film, "Siberian Patrol," it is so transmuted into the terms of its new medium that resemblance to the original, "Armored Train," is all but lost. Mr. Ernst Lubitsch worked a partial transformation when he turned the Rostand play "The Man I Killed" into the picture now called "The Broken Lullaby." M. René Clair prefers to design direct for the camera eye, as Mr. Chaplin always has. These films have been the reflection of a single viewpoint—that of the director. Not to the story writer, not to the star, but to the director with his individual use of the camera we are looking for pictures in motion.

E. C. S.

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THE HOME FORUM

Majorcan Memories

THERE are some places that hold out eager arms to welcome the visitor upon his first arrival and show their delights to his first glance. To me Majorca was not one of these. When I landed in early autumn, the land had a barren, blasted look from the heat of a long, dry summer; and, though the grassless ground was carpeted with pale, purple-striped crocuses and gorgeous heath and yellow rock-rose, the feeling of its aridity remained. It followed me even up dry river beds and rocky roads where fat, crested larks scurried in the dust and stonechats, black, chestnut and white, chacked on the bushes, into the hills where scrubby pines lived a frugal life in the cracks of dusty rock.

Then gradually a change took place, a change which was not in the country but in me. Perhaps it was the blueness of the sea beneath my windows. Far out it was always blue in those days, though near the shore a shelf of rock showed pale gray laced with emerald channels where crested grebes fished all day long. Others fished, too—our host strolled out along his little pier in the morning, singing his lusty song, and stopping to catch that day's lunch; now and then fishermen seined the bay, a semicircle of floats creeping in as four men marched with the rope up the little rocky point with its single pine tree that grew almost at the edge of the tideless sea; and in the afternoon, when the wind stirred the water, a long line of fishing boats, white lateen sails spread, swept with incredible slowness across the blue sea.

Even the song which our host sang, as he went about his work, grew upon me. It was like no singing that I had heard in other lands, for the words, gabbled through in a swift monotone, were quite unintelligible, the air being in the grace notes that came when the words had ended. The carters on the dusty road all sang like that, sleepily content in the bright sunlight, their sleek, black mules walking swiftly, their prick-eared greyhounds trotting in the shadow of the carts. These mules were the most beautiful I have ever seen, heavy bodied and well groomed and, indeed, I have never known a country with better live stock. In the almond orchards grazed hornless, chestnut Nubian goats with long, pendant ears and glassy yellow eyes, magnificent creatures, and in the evenings flocks of white-fleeced Leicester sheep came tinkling home to the farms, with a musical clamor of assorted bells, across rocky slopes which were fragrant with rosemary and lavender. The fruit trees were more varied but less high in quality, great, twisted, gray-leaved olive trees that must have been planted by the Moors, low date palms that flourished indifferently well and produced small, tough fruit, and leafless almond trees that replaced the olives in the newer terraces.

The farms themselves had nothing of the homeliness of farms, and their high white walls with loopholes and small windows gave them the appearance of antique forts in the Moorish style. In the north it is impossible to have too much light in a house, but here in the Mediterranean glare a dim interior is cool and restful, and the old architects of Majorca were experts in its use. Few cities so small as Palma have more beautiful buildings. The great Cathedral, its yellow sandstone pillars glowing in the light of the red and yellow rose window of Philip the Second, has been counted among the finest in the world, and the cloister of San Francisco, slender pillars and trifoliate arches around a palm-shaded court, is perfection of its kind, even as are the cool patios of the Moorish houses. The Castle of Bellver on its wooded hill is cool and windswept, a hollow circle of rooms with a high round watch tower from which you see Palma spread out below, the great bulk of the Cathedral looming above the smaller houses, the flat-topped peak of Mount Randa beyond the city, the long white wharf and the fleet of fishing vessels at rest in the shallows, the wide stretch of sea with the smokes of black steamships, and, behind, the rugged mountains propping the sky. And coolest of all is the well in the castle courtyard, a cistern cut like a bottle with a narrow neck, so that when you look down you see only the reflection of a small circle of light below the waving ferns that cling to the stones, and your voice echoes and mutters in that narrow space like the beating of ripples backward and forward on the water.

On the slope of Bellver crossbills clung to the pine cones, and vast swarms of goldcrests drifted like insects along the hillsides. Inland the raven was abundant and social, guttural voices and flapping, blue-black wings among the round-topped pines; and now and then a pair of eagles came down from the mountains and drifted in wide circles over the coast. In the little cornfields big flocks of stone curlews called to each other in the low green wheat or fled on wide gray wings, and the hoopoe, like a dove-colored jay with a woodpecker's flight, looped among the trees or sat watching from a bough, his black and white crest erect. Blue-gray Sardinian warblers sang squeakily in the dark-leaved carob trees, and the robin, a shy bird here, warbled a wary note in the rough brush above the quarry.

One day when the olives were ripe, black and bitter on the trees, we walked over the hills to La Granja. The path crossed pine-clad hills where charcoal kilns reared above the trails like stone fortifications, and coveys of red-legged partridges got up from the weeds with a roar of wings. The only man we met was a mushroom gatherer, and we walked together for a space while he explained the differences and the names of the strange, edible fungi in his basket. Then, as we emerged from the hills, we saw before us a little weaving town, and, like a splash of blotting paper pink across the picture, was a dye yard bright with freshly tinted wool hung out to dry. The olive pickers, men, women and children, were setting out from the beautiful country house of La Granja as we arrived, and we exchanged greetings with them and went in to see the oil presses. Unexpectedly a man came up out of the ground before us, leading a mule up a steep cobbled slope, and, turning down the way he had come, we found ourselves in the dark, subterranean stable. There in the dry, flyless coolness black mules stood munching their dinner, turning wise heads now and then to look at us in the dim light that filtered through a century's accumulation of cobwebs which trailed like dark curtains from the rafters and trembled in the cool air at the disturbance of our passing.

The northwest of Majorca is mountainous, with terraced vineyards creeping up the slopes and corn and olives growing in the valleys; the east of the island is a vast flat garden, the little fields being divided by upright slabs of stone so that no space may be lost. But there is one exception to the flatness of the east, the table-topped Mount Randa which serves as a landmark to half the island. The western mountains are far higher and more picturesque, but Randa is esteemed far above them, for here it was that Raimon Lull, Majorca's one great man, lived as a hermit for several years in the thirteenth century and composed his works. Time has eaten away the importance of his philosophy, but the beauty and sincerity of his poetry remain, and his name is never forgotten in this home. And, standing on his mountain, you cannot doubt that he had a good eye for the setting of his hermitage. On the west the ground falls away swiftly, so that a thrown stone would drop into the tops of pine trees, and below the pines stretches flat farming land with dusty, shadeless villages of gray stone, and beyond the mountains rise again, splendidly high. Except where these mountains block the view, the sea fills the horizon, blue water and white sails and dim, jagged shadows of distant islands, Minorca to the east, Iviza and Formentera to the west.

But even in Majorca summer ends. When I took ship for Marseilles in late December, a cold wind was blowing out of the north and the mountains were white with snow. The sun had set when we started, and as I watched the circling beam of the lighthouse on the wharf flashing far astern and the lights of Palma dimming and being hidden by the headland, I knew that Majorca had converted me and that some of the island would go with me forever. J. S. E.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries

One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Monpazier: One of the Pictures of a Lifetime

We had read of Monpazier as the "type of the thirteenth century bastile," but that did not tell us much about it. For the reality of Monpazier nothing that we had read prepared us, in any way.

Under a massive square-towered gateway we drove down a narrow street towards the central square. And before we reached it we saw the tawny gold of heavy Gothic arches ahead of us roofing the roadway. Not alongside of, but under, these "grandes cornières" of Monpazier the road passes round the four sides of the market-place. . . .

Before us under the vaulted arcades purple shadows lay dark and deep over the covered road. In the open "place" itself the midday sunlight flamed into burning gold on the hard brown earth, and here and there rich trees spread broad green branches that made more patches of purple shade. Houses of the country's burnt umber stone flung out gay balconies and shutters of blue and green beneath their roofs of soft red tile, and on the balconies grew brilliant flowering vines and big scarlet geraniums. Between the square and the far view of the blue-green hills a pair of fawn-colored oxen ambled up the street, drawing a load of new-gathered hay. My companion, who thinks first in terms of visual spectacle and harmony, caught her breath, spoke, and gasped once more.

"The colour of this place!" she said. "The colour of it!"

It was one of the pictures of a lifetime. And on grey days at home I find myself remembering how brilliantly the colour flames in Monpazier, and how marvellously the Middle Ages flame into life with it. The remarkable preservation of the town, which makes its picture of the mediæval day so irresistible, is due probably—like that of Montferrand in Auvergne—to the falling away of life, with the passing centuries, from its Gothic thoroughfares. And for that we may be heartily thankful. Whatever its importance may have been six hundred years ago, Monpazier is a very little place now, whose inhabitants number less than seven hundred, and whose old women knit placidly in the cool shade of the arcades without having to bother often to move their chairs out of the street. —From "The Other Château Country—The Feudal Land of the Dordogne," by KATHERINE WOODS.

Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Canoe On Rapids": From a Water Color by Winslow Homer

Golden Tatami

(Japanese Mats)

A Japanese house in the warm weather, recently built, with new screens and fresh floor-coverings, has a prettiness, an air of elegant economy, that flatters different senses with the same skill. The sense of touch is pleased by sliding doors and windows, made of thin wood and obedient to the lightest pressure; while the sense of smell sums up in a single whiff the cleanly virgin quality of the entire fabric.

All maiden, all pristine and all scented; a perfume of sweet aromatic woods, sawn and polished when the little house was raised, and still redolent, strongly redolent, of their native virtues. The mats are scented; they are green when they are laid down and acquire their golden luster with use and time. For the moment their greenness and newness strike the nostrils and they crepitate—but very softly—underfoot. They are resilient; each is a solid slab, supported at the edges but not in the middle, and yields perceptibly to the tread of those who cross it . . .

The golden *tatami*, then, are a triumph of art, if one accepts the Japanese notion of how to exist. They combine comfort with a certain degree of austerity, and temper softness with a resilience that never flags. You can stand upon them, sit upon them or lie upon them; they demand care, and muffle footsteps throughout the house. They are pleasant but also a respectable institution, and lend a ceremonious dignity to the meanest room.—From "A Superficial Journey through Tokyo and Peking," by PETER QUENNELL.

Soho's Memories

If any excuse were needed for writing a book about Soho as it was and is, concerning those who once lived here in splendour and those who now live here in a less decorative way; of those who once passed their regardless hours here in the pursuit of pleasure; and those who today rely on it as a means of subsistence; it would be this changed and still rapidly changing aspect both social and architectural; and it is for this reason that I am emboldened to perambulate in streets and by-ways, and to try and recall for those who retain an interest in such matters, those past times of a more spacious if not a more admirable life here.

And in few parts of London is the past and present capable of being contrasted in so vivid a way as is this romantic quarter. When we pass through its historic square, or sit in its central garden (where Esther and Caddy Jellaby once walked and sat), looking up at one house in which a publisher's firm carries on its activities, or at another in which the click of ivory balls may be heard, or at yet another which until recently gave if it did not steal sweet odours; one can in imagination re-people those buildings with the phantoms of the notable men and women who once congregated here. . . .

For Soho, in a greater degree perhaps than any other London quarter, has been associated with those varieties of human nature which go to the making of romance; and in its present-day cosmopolitanism is but a reflex of that earlier mingling of art, literature and fashion which once dominated it. It is this special characteristic that has caused it to be selected as the mise-en-scène of not a few works of fiction, whose personages have as it were become endowed with an added picturesqueness because they have been placed in an essentially picturesque setting.

The outstanding figure in this gallery is undoubtedly Dr. Manette, whose identity has become so fixed here that a street has been named after him—the only instance I can recall of such a thing happening in our else rather prosaic city. Here is Dickens's description of the house which the physician of Beauvais (that little town so disastrously memorable in these later days) made here with Lucie; and whither Charles Darney and Sydney Carton came to add their footsteps to those of the hundreds which peopled Miss Pross's too vivid imagination. "The quiet lodgings of Doctor Manette were in a quiet street corner not far from Soho square. A quainter corner than the corner where the Doctor lived was not to be found in London. There was no way through it, and the front windows of the Doctor's lodgings commanded a pleasant little vista of street, that had a congenial air of retirement on it. There were few buildings then north of Oxford road, and forest trees flourished, and wild flowers grew, and the hawthorn blossomed, in the now vanished fields. As a consequence, country airs circulated in Soho with vigorous freedom, instead of languishing into the parish like stray paupers without a settlement; and there was many a good south wall not far off, on which the peaches ripened in their season." —From "The Romance of Soho," by E. BERESFORD CHANCELLOR.

Bayberry

Here is the sea held in a silver chest,
And mixed with dreams, and more.
Unlock; and the seven waters of the world
Crash at your door.

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in *The Lyric*.

„Erhabene Gedanken"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft (S. 299): „Meine Engel sind erhabene Gedanken, die an der Pforte eines Grabes erscheinen, in welches die menschliche Annahme ihre teuersten irdischen Hoffnungen gelegt hat. Mit weißen Fingern weisen sie aufwärts zu einer neuen und verklärten Zuversicht, zu höheren Idealen des Lebens und dessen Freuden".

Heutzutage glauben viele, ihre irdischen Hoffnungen seien unter Hoffnungslosigkeit begraben, und sie versuchen vergeblich, die Finsternis zu durchdringen und einen Lichtstrahl zu finden. Unser Wegweiser Christus Jesus sagte: „Und ich, wenn ich erhöht werde von der Erde, so will ich sie alle zu mir ziehen". Wir wissen aus Erfahrung, daß es uns sehr zum Segen gereicht, wenn wir unsere Gedanken erheben, d. h. uns von der Furcht abwenden und von freudigem Gottvertrauen erfüllt sind.

Wollen wir, daß uns geholfen werde, damit wir aus geistiger Finsternis herauskommen, so müssen wir von der materiellen Seite wegsehen. Wir dürfen nicht mehr in das Klagelied von schweren Zeiten einstimmen, nicht mehr über unsere Schwierigkeiten jammern, sondern müssen den Engeln, jenen „erhabenen Gedanken", die mit „weißen Fingern" nach oben weisen, die Tür unseres Bewußtseins öffnen. Dies ist der Weg zu Licht und Fülle. Geistige Ideen weisen weg von dem Glauben, daß Glück von der Materie abhänge; sie weisen aufwärts zu „höheren Idealen des Lebens und dessen Freuden".

Das Anhäufen sogenannter materieller Wünsche führt zu Enttäuschung; aber das Bereichern des Bewußtseins mit guten Gedanken segnet alle. Auf der festen Grundlage reiner Gedanken kann man bauen. Und wenn wir beständig von unserem materiellen Vorrat geben und selbstlos Gebrauch davon machen, wenn wir von umserem Vorrat an Freundlichkeit und Liebe geben und von unseren verschiedenen Gaben Gebrauch machen, wenn wir jede sich bietende Gelegenheit aufs beste ausnützen, werden wir finden, daß durch dieses Geben und dieses Anwenden unsere Freudigkeit nicht aufgebraucht wird, sondern beständig zunimmt.

In dem Maße, wie das Denken höher steigt und klarer und reiner wird, bekundet sich dieses bessere Denken bei unseren täglichen Aufgaben und in unserem Leben, und dies fördert die Nächstenliebe und die Zusammenarbeit unter Volksgenossen und unter Völkern.

Geschäftsstockung, Kummer, Geldverlust und alle anderen das sterbliche Dasein bedrängenden Übel haben nichts mit dem Leben gemein, wovon Christus Jesus sagte: „Ich bin gekommen, daß sie das Leben und volle Genüge haben sollen".

Christus Jesus begrenzte das uns zugedachte Gute nicht, sondern verhieß reichlich Gutes. Unser Meister gab uns jedoch eine Regel, die wir befolgen müssen, wenn wir dieses überreichen Guten teilhaftig werden sollen, als er sagte: „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen". Alles, was uns not tut,—Friede, Gesundheit, Freude, Versorgung,—wird uns auf diese Art gegeben werden!

Wir können nicht gleichzeitig nach zwei Richtungen sehen. Es ist unmöglich, zu gleicher Zeit nach oben und nach unten zu blicken. Je mehr der Irrtum auf uns einzureden versucht, desto fester müssen wir überzeugt sein, daß wir in Wirklichkeit jetzt Gottes geliebte Kinder sind, und daß diese unendliche Liebe, die wir nur schwach erkennen, uns schützt und erhält, wenn wir uns treu und mit unserem höchsten Verständnis an die uns vertraute Wahrheit halten.

Liebreiche menschliche Eltern würden ihre Lieben in keiner Weise leiden lassen, und wir sollten daran denken, daß Gott, unser himmlischer Vater, das ganze geistige Weltall, das einzige tatsächlich bestehende Weltall regiert. Ist es dann nicht vernunftgemäß zu glauben, daß dieser allweise und allmächtige göttliche Vater für die Ihm anvertrauten Kinder zu sorgen weiß, und daß Er ihr Vertrauen auf Ihn auch belohnt?

Anstatt unsere Gedanken zu der göttlichen Quelle zu erheben, sehen wir allzuoft auf den materiellen Augenschein und zählen genau unsere Brote und Fische, wodurch wir Furcht in unser Denken einschleichen und es beherrschen lassen. Die Liebe siegt in dem Maße, wie wir unsere geistigen Schätze und Segnungen aufzählen; und unser größter Segen, den wir nicht oft genug für uns und andere beanspruchen können, ist unsere Gottessohnschaft.

Laßt uns aufwärts blicken, laßt uns den Glauben an das Böse—an Furcht, Mangel, Zweifel, Groll, Neid, Kummer oder irgendwelche sich bietende Erscheinungsform des Irrtums—aufgeben und unser Herz entschlossen auf Gott richten! Laßt uns festhalten an jenen „erhabenen Gedanken", die von Vertrauen auf die Materie wegleiten und zum Verständnis des göttlichen Gesetzes der Wahrheit führen! Gottes Gerechtigkeit, nach der wir trachten sollen, wird uns durch rechtes Denken klar und bekundet sich in rechtem Handeln. Wenn wir Gutes denken und reden und das Gute tun, das wir jeden Tag tun können, wenn wir uns nicht vom Glauben an Begrenzung und von bösen Neigungen beherrschen lassen, trachten wir nach dem Reich Gottes, sind wir in dem, das unseres Vaters ist, in dem Geschäft, das nicht erfolglos sein kann. Mit „einer neuen und verklärten Zuversicht" ausgestattet, werden wir, wenn wir treu sind, unfehlbar den Lohn empfangen und die Harmonie erkennen.

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August Morning

It was a flawless morning of mid-August, and the docks presented a picture of the liveliest activity under an amber superfluity of sunlight. The breeze was sharply flavoured with salt and the exotic fragrance of spices from the India Wharf, and overhead the bland white clouds of summer preserved a stately leisure of their own. The splendid warehouses of Broad Street were bright with white and pumpkin-coloured paint, and far away the State House dome hung like a shining bubble over Beacon Hill. — From "The Orphan Angel," by ELINOR WYLIE.

"Exalted thoughts"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (p. 299): "My angels are exalted thoughts, appearing at the door of some sepulchre, in which human belief has buried its fondest earthly hopes. With white fingers they point upward to a new and glorified trust, to higher ideals of life and its joys."

In these days there are many whose earthly hopes are, as they think, buried in despair, and who try in vain to pierce the gloom and find a ray of light. Christ Jesus, our Way-shower, said, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." We know from experience that when our thoughts are lifted up, that is, turned from fear and filled with joyous trust in God, we are greatly benefited.

If we want to be helped and brought out of mental darkness, we must look away from the material side; we must stop joining in the chorus of complaint about hard times; stop bewailing our difficulties and, instead, open the door of our consciousness to the angels, those "exalted thoughts" which with "white fingers" point upward. This is the way to light and abundance. Spiritual ideas point away from the belief that happiness is dependent upon matter; they point upward to "higher ideals of life and its joys."

Storing up so-called material wishes leads to disappointment; but enriching consciousness with good thoughts blesses all concerned. Pure thoughts are a solid foundation on which to build. And, if we give constantly of our material store and use it unselfishly, if we give of our store of kindness and love and use our various talents, if we make the best of every opportunity which presents itself, we shall by such giving and such using find that our happiness is not depleted, but is steadily increased.

As thought rises higher and becomes clearer and purer, this better thinking will be manifested in our daily problems and lives; and brotherly love and coöperation between fellow countrymen and between nations will thereby be advanced.

Depression, grief, financial loss, and all the other evils which beset mortal existence have nothing to do with the life of which Christ Jesus said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

Christ Jesus did not limit the amount of good which should be ours; on the contrary, he promised abundant good. Our Master, however, gave us a rule which must be followed if this overflowing good is to be ours, when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." All we need—peace, health, joy, supply—shall thus be given us!

We cannot look two ways at once; it is impossible to look upward and downward at the same time. The more error tries to talk to us, the firmer must be our conviction that we are now in reality God's beloved children, and that this infinite Love, which we only faintly discern, will protect and sustain us as we cling faithfully and with our highest understanding to the truth we know.

No fond human parent would permit his loved ones to suffer in any way; and we should remember that it is God, our heavenly Father, who governs the entire spiritual universe, the only universe which actually exists. Is it not rational, then, to believe that this divine Parent, who is omniscient and omnipotent, knows how to provide for the children of His care and also rewards their trust in Him?

Too often, instead of lifting our thoughts to the divine source, we look to material evidence and start counting the exact number of our loaves and fishes, thereby allowing fear to creep in and take possession of our thinking. Love triumphs as we enumerate our spiritual treasures and count our blessings; and the greatest blessing which is ours, and which we cannot claim too often for ourselves and others, is our sonship with God.

Let us look upward, abandon belief in evil—fear, lack, doubt, resentment, envy, grief, or whatever phase of error may present itself—and resolutely turn our hearts to God. Let us hold fast to those "exalted thoughts" which lead away from a trust in matter to an understanding of the divine law of Truth. God's righteousness, which we are to seek, is realized in right thinking and made manifest in right doing. Thinking and speaking good, and doing the good we can do each day, refusing to allow beliefs of limitation and evil inclinations to govern us, we are seeking God's kingdom, being about our Father's business, the business which cannot fail. Endowed with "a new and glorified trust," as we are faithful we shall inevitably receive the reward of harmony realized.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Request

All day, Orion,
Have I hunted for a song.
All day I strove by wordy thong
To bind the ocean's solemn thunder
And snare the seagull's slow-winged wonder.
Even the wind did not avail
To bring a melody from the sail;
Till now I watch the darkening west
Empty of hand, content to rest
And wait, Orion, for thy rise.

Lovely hunter of the skies,
Wilt thou roam for me this night,
Armed with javelins of light?
Seek for song of gay brigand
In the far blue hinterland,
Break from off some starry tree
A bough of song for men to see,
Song of strangely glowing sphere
Never heard by human ear;
Then thy footsteps earthward turn
Before the dawn begins to burn
Or the cock to make a sound,
And leave thy trophy beauty-bound.

Y. LOCHINVAR.

Art in the New Hellas

The first hundred years of the new Hellas have not produced any works of great significance or startling beauty. Such manifestations could hardly have been expected: for while the flower of field and mountain were thought unworthy of notice, the soil was still too shallow to produce the lovelier blooms of civilization. A hundred years ago Greece still had a native art, a wild and popular delight in embroidery and wood-carving and metal work and even in painting in so far as the church permitted any development of the traditional composition of the holy Eikons. It was an art just as lively and of course just as limited as the art of the folk songs; its beauties were intended for the adornment of life in the cottage or on the mountain, in fishing boat or pasture; both were genuine forms of Greek art, humble descendants of the Byzantine tradition which had acquired from Turkey a few Oriental turns of pattern or melody.

All this was severely discouraged by the founders of the new Kingdom. . . . The founders of the Kingdom, the Philhellenes and Bavarians, naturally thought only of ancient art. It was fortunate indeed for Athens that the Bavarians at least were thorough in their knowledge of Attic art, as far as it went, and genuine in their love; so that the academic style of the buildings they erected does little violence to the mountain background or to the native marble. But no native art could be cultivated or could ever develop from such a foundation, so that it is not surprising that Greece produced no painters at all during the nineteenth century who can be mentioned with kindness. . . .

A growing school of artists may now be found in Athens who, with a new understanding of native art as presented to a modern and sophisticated intelligence, are producing works of the greatest interest and charm in painting, in book decoration, and in architecture.— From "Modern Greece," by JOHN MAVROGORDATO

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MARKET MAKES SMALL GAINS FOR SESSION

Prices Fluctuate in a Narrow Rut—Tone at Close Steady

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—The stock market drifted through the quietest week-end session in four weeks today, with prices fluctuating in a narrow rut.

The list closed with a steady tone, with a few issues up fractions to a point or more, but in the aggregate the list was very close to the final level of the previous session. The turnover for the two-hour session was approximately 600,000 shares.

There appeared to be some switching of speculative attention to the bond market, which again pushed forward, somewhat less vigorously than yesterday, with railroad issues still in the lead.

Professional traders appeared to have grown somewhat wary of the stock market, pending a demonstration of its ability to break through its recent upper resistance levels, but brokers felt that there were many buyers waiting to get into the market on a setback.

News at the end of the week tended to make for a stalemate in shares. The weekly report of loadings of revenue freight appeared in the last hour, showing a total of 512,431 cars, up 16,398 from the previous week, and a shade above the total of two weeks previously, but 231,195 under the like week of last year. The showing was about as anticipated in Wall Street, although some quarters had looked for a gain of as much as 20,000 cars.

Losses Regained

There was a little further selling in shares in the first hour, in continuation of the movement late yesterday, but losses of 1 to 2 points were largely regained.

Net changes in such issues as American Telephone, U. S. Steel American Can, General Electric and Westinghouse Electric were negligible.

A few rails were up 1 to 1½, however, notably Illinois Central, Rock Island, and Chicago & North Western. Union Pacific, however, failed fully to recover an early loss of nearly 2.

United Fruit was a strong specialty, closing up more than 3 points. Case was up 1, having been down 2, earlier. Chrysler and Youngstown Sheet & Tube also gained 1 to 1½ points.

In commodities, the cotton market remained fairly firm, closing 55 to 60 cents a bale higher, but wheat encountered some further selling. Wool top futures also worked higher again.

Railway Bonds Active

Profit-taking in some categories failed to halt the steadily ascending bond market today, and prices again reached new high ground for the present move.

While the utilities and industrials were in fair demand, the railways ran considerably ahead of these groups. The speculative carriers especially held large followings, and repeated their previous point-gaining performances.

Baltimore & Ohio bonds, recently rather buoyant, were further stimulated by announcement from Washington that the Interstate Commerce Commission had approved a loan of $31,625,000 to the road from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of refunding an approaching maturity of twice that sum.

Other rail issues that advanced included some of Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Frisco and Southern.

Firmness was shown by a number of the utilities and industrials. Moderate gains were recorded by Pacific Gas 5s, Lautaro Nitrate 6s, American Telephone 5s, Goodyear 5s, Goodrich 6½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, International Match 5s, Warner Bros. 6s, Western Electric 5s, Columbia Gas 5s, and American Smelting 5s.

The United States Government section was steady and some of the foreign loans improved. Belgian 7s firmed, as did both German Government 7s and 5½s. French 7½s were fractionally higher.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Aug. 20	Aug. 19
323	Am T&T	110½	108⅝	110⅛	109⅝
10	Andes Pet	.09	.09	.09	.09
10	Big Sand	14	14	14	14
10	Bos & Alb	95	95	95	94
10	B&M pr pf	35	35	35	
15	Brown pf	6½	6½	6½	6½
5	Cop Range	2½	2½	2½	..
20	E G&Fuel	7	7	7	7
58	Edison Elec	162	160	160½	161
75	Em Asso	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
45	Gen Capital	17	17	17	17
10	Mass Util	2	2	2	2
50	NE Tel	96	96	96	95⅞
25	Shawmut	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
235	Stone Web	13¼	12¼	13⅛	13⅛
50	Uni Found	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
180	Uni Shoe	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	35⅜
200	Utah Apex	75	.75	.75	..
44	Util Eq pf	40	40	40	..
25	War Bros	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
	BONDS				
$1000	PC Poc 7s	78	78	78	..

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util	90 Total
Aug. 20	58.7	30.2	91.5	60.1
Previous day	58.3	29.8	91.7	59.8
Week ago	54.7	24.7	83.4	55.1
Month ago	39.2	16.1	59.0	39.1
Year ago	109.1	66.3	165.2	112.5
3 years ago	241.4	160.4	330.2	243.6
High (1932)	68.9	39.8	111.0	71.3
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
Aug. 20	87.3	73.4	84.5	75.0
Previous day	86.7	72.7*	84.2	74.5*
Week ago	85.3	67.0	82.4	71.5
Year ago	86.3	54.5	75.4	62.0
2 years ago	83.7	93.1	100.8	92.5
3 years ago	94.0	108.3	100.8	101.0
High (1932)	92.5	101.7	96.8	97.0
Low (1932)	71.3	78.0	85.7	78.1
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

*Revised.

LUDLUM STEEL COMPANY

NEW YORK (AP)—Ludlum Steel Company reports a net loss for the six months ended June 30 of $140,251.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 20	Last Aug. 19
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5¾	1⅝	..	Adams Express	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	900	5½	5½	5½	5½
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	200	21½	20⅛	21¼	20⅛
3½	1½	..	Advance Rumely	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
62½	20⅞	4½	Air Reduction	400	9½	9	9	9⅜
11⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	3200	53⅜	52⅛	53	53¼
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	400	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅜
87½	47½	6t	Allied Chem	1200	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
13⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	7100	76¾	74⅜	76	75⅝
11½	5⅜	..	Am Bank Note	900	11⅛	10⅜	11¼	10
1⅛	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	17	16⅜	17	17⅛
7¾	½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	500	2	2	2	1⅞
15½	5¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	10	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
13⅞	29⅜	3t	Am Can	100	13¼	13½	13¼	13
9⅜	3⅞	..	Am Car & Fdry	7000	83	81⅝	83¼	82⅝
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅞
37⅜	18	3t	Am Chicle	20	36⅞	36	36⅞	35¾
19⅝	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	30¼	30¼	30½	30
10½	3¾	..	Am European	400	19½	19	19	19⅛
11¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	200	9¼	9	9¼	8⅝
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	4300	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	22¼	20¼	22¼	20⅛
77¼	29¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	25	20	25	23
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	400	15	14½	14⅜	15
14	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
21⅝	4	2	Am Ice	100	14	14	14	..
9⅜	2½	..	Am International	1300	8⅞	9	9	9
10½	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	1200	10	9⅛	8⅝	8½
6⅝	6½	..	Am Metal	100	5½	5½	5½	5¼
16⅞	2	..	Am Power & Lt	2200	10⅜	9⅞	10	9¼
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	52	48½	52	47½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1200	42	40⅜	42	38
15	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	2400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜
29½	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	400	22⅛	22	22	22
15⅞	10	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	15	15	15	..
20⅛	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & eRf	2300	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	17⅛
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	50½	50	50½	50
9¾	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	8	8	8	8
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	29	29	29	30
137⅜	70	9	Am Tel & Tel	20100	110⅝	108½	109⅞	109⅜
70	11⅝	..	Am Type F pf	100	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	10	25	25	25	25
15⅝	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	1200	26¼	25	26¼	25½
35	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
⅜	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	31⅜	30½	31	31¼
5	2	..	Am Writ Pap pf	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	50	4	4	4	..
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	2200	9	8⅝	9	8⅞
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	400	10¼	10	10	10
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	100	62	62	62	..
3	1	..	Armour Ill B	1200	2½	2½	2½	2
5⅛	⅜	..	Arnold Constable	100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
8¼	3	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2	2	2	..
94	17⅞	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	..
86	35	5	Atchison T&SF	200	6	6	6	13¼
41½	9¾	..	Atchison pf	5100	48¾	47¾	48⅝	48¼
17⅜	1¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	64	63	64	64
37¼	1	1	Atl cRfining	400	28	25¾	25¾	26
151¾	28¾	4t	Atlas Tack	2100	17½	17	17½	17¼
1¼	½	..	Auburn Auto	400	3½	3¾	3½	..
5¼	1½	..	Austin Nichols	4100	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅝
			Aviation Corp Del	1100	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4½
			—B—					
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	500	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	4100	14¼	13¾	14¼	13⅝
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	20	19½	19½	19
33½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	33½	33½	33½	..
2¼	¾	..	Barker Bros	700	19¾	19¾	19¾	32½
6¼	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1100	6	5¾	6	5⅝
41¾	10	..	Beatrice Cream	1100	20	20	20	19¾
24⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2300	10½	9⅞	10½	9⅞
44	11¼	..	Best & Co	100	10½	10⅛	10½	97
16¼	4	..	Bethlehem Steel	700	18¼	17¾	18½	18⅛
44	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	700	38¾	38⅛	38¾	38½
22¼	4⅞	..	Blaw Knox	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
42⅛	20	2	Bohn Alum & Br	200	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
12⅜	3⅜	..	Borden	1100	29	28½	29	28½
14½	2	..	Borg Warner	200	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞
11⅜	2⅞	..	Boston & Maine	200	10	9⅝	10	9
50¼	11⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Man T	400	26⅛	25½	25½	26
2⅛	½	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	76	76	76	79
5	1½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75	35	7	Bucyrus Erie	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
8⅛	2⅛	..	Bucyrus E pf	10	65	65	65	62½
23¼	3⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6	6	6	6
4½	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	600	1½	1½	1½	1½
7⅞	2⅛	..	Budd Wheel	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
13	6¼	.80	Bullard	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
21¾	3½	..	Burroughs Add	700	10	9⅞	10	10
65	7¼	7	Bush Terminal	500	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
19	7	..	Bush Term deb	70	20	19¼	20	19¾
			Byers	900	15½	15⅛	15⅜	15¼
			—C—					
14½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1700	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
20⅝	7¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6700	15	14¼	14⅞	14½
62½	16¾	..	Case Thresh	11300	53¼	49⅜	53¼	51½
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	300	10	9⅝	10	10
3⅜	⅛	..	Celanese Corp	900	4½	3¾	4½	3¾
7½	1¾	..	Celotex Co	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Celotex Co pf	20	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
7½	3½	..	Century Ribbon	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
20⅜	4⅞	2	Cerro de Pasco	300	11	10⅞	11	11
31½	9⅜	2½	Chesapeake Crp	2800	16½	15⅜	16½	16
15	3⅛	..	Ches & Ohio	8600	24⅜	23⅜	24½	24
2⅜	⅛	..	Chi & E Ill	100	1½	1½	1½	..
15½	2½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	1
2¾	⅛	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	8¾	8¼	8¾	..
5¼	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
12⅜	2	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
27	5	..	Chi & N'western	5900	9⅞	8	9⅛	8
6¾	1	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	18	18	18	18
13⅜	1½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	7	7	7	7
24½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1900	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3¾
27¼	4¼	..	Chi R I&P 6%	500	15	14⅛	15	13⅜
13⅜	5¼	1	Chi R I&P 7%	100	18	18	18	17⅜
2⅛	⅛	..	Chrysler	4200	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	13⅜
31½	11	1	City Stores	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
16⅛	4¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¾
41⅞	13½	2	Columbia Gas	6500	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	14⅛
12⅞	4½	..	Columbia Carb	500	29¾	29½	29¾	14⅜
21¼	11½	1¾	Columbia Pic vtc	400	12½	12	12	12
70	40	6½	Comm Cred pf	10	18	18	18	18
26⅛	11¾	3	Comm Cred 1pf	20	69½	69½	69½	69½
27⅝	10⅞	2	Comm Cred A	100	12½	12½	22½	..
10⅜	3½	.60	Comm Inv Tr	500	19	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
47⅜	13⅜	.30	Comm Solvents	300	9¼	9	9	9⅛
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & So	700	37⅜	33¾	37⅛	37⅛
69¾	31½	4	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	57¼	57¼	57½	57⅛
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	9700	58⅜	56½	57¾	59½
9	¾	..	Consol Oil	1400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
7⅛	2⅞	..	Consol Textile	100	⅝	⅝	8	8
34½	10⅜	1.80	Cont Baking A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
11⅛	3⅜	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1
41	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	100	40	40	40	39
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	800	29¾	29	29¾	29½
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	3000	19	18½	18⅞	18
13⅜	⅜	..	Cont Motors	100	1⅞	1½	1⅞	..
75⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	2500	7	6¾	7	6⅞
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	1060	43	41¾	42¾	42¾
3⅜	1½	..	Coty	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
23	13½	25	Cream of wheat	200	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
21	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	1000	22	20½	21¾	21
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
157⅜	77⅜	2.40	Crown Cork & S	200	12½	12½	12½	12
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	25	23⅝	25	21½
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
			Curtiss-Wright A	2000	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
			—D—					
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
6½	4	.60	Daveys St	800	7¼	6½	7¼	..
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	200	64	64	64	64
28⅜	8½	..	Del Lack & W	400	22½	22	22½	22⅜
113⅜	77⅛	6.20	Dome Mines	200	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
137⅜	5	1	Douglas A	500	16½	15⅞	16½	..
11⅛	⅞	..	Duluth So Shore	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
59¾	32	3	du Pont de Nem	5000	34⅜	33⅜	34⅛	34⅜
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1500	51½	49¼	50⅜	50¾
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2500	7⅜	6½	7⅜	6⅞
32¾	8½	1.20	Eitingon Schild	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	6⅞
4	⅞	..	Elec Auto-Lite	700	18	17	18	18
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2200	17	17	17	17
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & Lt	4500	10	3⅞	3	3
15⅝	2⅞	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	4⅞	4½	9⅞	9⅝
53¼	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	45½
23¼	12⅜	4	Elec Sto Battery	500	27½	27⅛	27½	27⅜
25	2	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	12	12	1	2
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
			—F—					
13¾	½	..	Fashion Park	100	1	1	1	1
14	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	200	11	11	11	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	3500	19	18¾	18¾	18⅝
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1500	50⅞	50¼	50¼	51
⅞	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
7½	2	..	Follansbee B	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
12½	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	1000	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19	19	19	..
5⅜	1	..	Foundation	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
22	10	2	Fox Film A	2000	21	21	21	21
			Frepeort Texas	100	21	21	21	21
			—G—					
17⅜	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	1	1	1	..
3⅜	⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
35¾	9¼	..	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	800	10½	10¼	10½	10½
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	400	15	15	15	15
3⅜	⅛	..	Gen Bronze	900	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Cable pf	100	18	16	18	15
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Electric	6100	18⅜	17¾	18⅛	18
2¾	⅜	6	Gen Foods	1400	28	27⅝	28	28¼
7¾	1	3	Gen Gas & E A	2200	13¼	12⅝	13⅜	13⅛
42¾	28	3	Gen Gas & E 7%	40	13	13	13	12⅞
19⅜	5½	4t	Gen Mills	400	41	40½	41	41
14	2½	..	Gen Motors	7400	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅝
5	1	..	Gen Print Ink	100	8	8	8	..
28⅜	6⅛	1	Gen Pub Service	200	4	4	4	..
16½	5	..	Gen Ry Signal	100	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15½
14¾	13¾	..	Gen Rity pf ww	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
24½	10⅜	..	Gen Refractories	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	1200	19½	19⅛	19½	19½
7	3⅛	..	Glidden	100	66	66	66	66
57	35	7	Glidden ppf	200	6⅜	6¾	6¾	6¾
6¾	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	110	6⅜	6¾	6¾	6⅞
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
19⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	500	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛
61	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	3900	18¼	18	18⅛	18
25	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	4900	26	24¼	25½	24½
1	1	..	Gould Coupler A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	34000	3¼	2⅝	3¼	2⅞
9¾	3½	..	Granby	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
35¼	22	3	Grand Union	800	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	600	33	32⅜	33	32⅜
83⅜	31¼	7	Great West Sug	900	19¾	19½	19¾	20¼
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	10	10⅜	10	10¼	10¼
2	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	78	78	78	77¼
⅝	⅛	..	Guantanam Sug	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9	3	..	Guan SSug pf	70	6	6	6	6
			—H—					
23	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19¾
1¾	⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
14	7	..	Hall	100	2½	2½	2½	..
15	7	..	Harbison Walker	170	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
1½	⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
12¼	7½	1	Holland Furnace	600	10½	10	10	10⅜
4	1	..	Houdaille Her B	400	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
5⅛	1⅝	..	Houston Oil	300	19	18½	19	18⅞
11¾	2⅞	..	Houston Oil new	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
5⅝	1½	..	Hudson Motor	400	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
			Hupp Motors		3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	2600	18⅜	14½	16¼	15
38	15¼	4	Ill Central LL	30	35	35	35	..
38⅜	7½	2	Indus Rayon	300	20½	20	20	20
39½	14⅜	2	Ingersoll-Rand	300	29	29	29	28⅝
4¼	⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8	3¼	.62½e	Insuranshare Ctf	100	6	6	6	6
14⅝	1	2½	Insuranshare Md	100	6	6	6	6
117	52½	6t	Interboro Rap T	200	2½	2½	2½	..
1⅞	⅛	.20	Int Business M	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
17⅜	½	..	Int Carriers	400	90	90	90	90½
34½	10⅜	1.80	Int Combustion	100	4	4	4	4
11⅝	3⅜	..	Int Harvester	6200	28⅞	28	28⅝	28⅛
9¼	3½	..	Int Hydroelec	600	7¼	7¼	7½	7½
11	2	..	Int Nickel	3600	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
24⅞	7½	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	10	55¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
			Int Silver	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 20	Last Aug. 19
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	20	41	41	41	41
12⅝	2⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	5100	11	10⅝	11⅛	11
38	28	7	Intersta DS pf	20	30½	30½	30½	34
			—J—					
35	15⅛	4½t	Jewel Tea	200	27½	26¾	26¾	28⅛
27½	10	..	Johns Manville	1200	24½	24	24	24
84	30

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Commodities Corporation Is Ready to Operate—Ottawa Accord

The plan to aid commodity borrowers with large excess funds of the New York banks finally has taken the form of a Commodities Finance Corp. with funds of $50,000,000 subscribed by New York banking institutions.

The corporation will have subsidiary corporations through which the new company will finance the purchase, carrying and orderly marketing, "for domestic consumption or export, of agricultural and other commodities."

The capital stock of each subsidiary will be $2,000,000, and two of these subsidiaries are to be put into operation at once, one to meet the acceptance business and the other to carry on a finance business.

It is apparent that the project actually is more intimately connected with banking than with commodities. In many sections it has been found that banking facilities have been gravely disrupted from the strain of the last few years, and the formation of this corporation will enable good borrowers to obtain commodity loans from their local banks, thus easing credit and aiding stressed banks.

Developments at Ottawa reached rather definite conclusions this week when it was unanimously and officially recorded that the opinion of the British Imperial Economic Conference was that the United States is guilty of "dumping of services" because of its method of operations on the Pacific Ocean.

It is claimed that the competition of subsidized ships of individual countries is damaging British trade, particularly with North American ports, Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands. The subcommittee considered meeting the situation by putting into effect old rules for imperial economic defense. Owing to the fact that this decision might reflect on British shipping as a whole, it was decided to recommend a committee in London to represent the interested countries for an early examination of the whole affair.

England and Canada Agree

The British and Canadian Governments have reached an accord on the Russian situation. This apparently was the one remaining obstacle to a successful climax in the Anglo-Canadian agreement. While the facts are still unknown, it is said that Great Britain has agreed to antidumping legislation on both wheat and lumber with possible quotas. The present Russian agreement has not been repealed, and it is understood that if it stands in the way of British workings, the Government will take advantage of the six months' cancellation clause to end the agreement.

Mr. J. Herbert Case, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, announced that 55 business leaders had been drafted to mobilize relief throughout the nation with Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, as the chairman. Mr. Baker said that, "The National Citizens Committee will endeavor to mobilize welfare and relief forces throughout the United States. It will be the duty of this committee to explore and explain the existing need. When we are through we must have prevented hunger and destitution and saved the nation's welfare plan from destruction."

Business as a whole remains under the influence of midsummer dullness. Activity, after allowing for the usual seasonal factors, has shown practically no change since the beginning of July. The stability of the trade level however, is encouraging when the advance in commodity prices and the steady rise of the bond market are taken into consideration. Panic demonstrations are at an end, and the rise of stocks has offset to a large extent the deflationary movement in evidence during the spring.

Improvement now depends on fall expansion. This expansion should begin by the end of August and upon it depends private business and the nation's future welfare. There are many signs of progress in the South. From the Mason and Dixon Line to the Gulf coast come reports of industrial expansion and new construction projects with a generally improved economic outlook.

Reports are coming in from all over the country that commodity prices are rising, men are being put back to work, mills and factories are reopening, and that sentiment is decidedly favorable.

Motor Outlook Good

The motor industry has not given the steel trade any noticeable help, but Mr. Roy Peed, general sales manager of the De Soto Motor Corporation, says that the outlook for the motor business is better than it has been in two years. Mr. Peed has just returned from a tour of 26 leading business centers.

The building and steel industries continue at low levels but both are looking toward fall, when the expected upturn will be reflected first in these two fields.

England is particularly cheerful over the results of the huge conversion operation. It has not been completed but returns for July have been tabulated and they assure success for the plan. The Treasury will have a smaller amount to furnish now for short-term financing, and coupled with this are better commodity prices, with stocks constantly rising, which all go to make stronger sentiment. Conditions in England as a whole are decidedly better, and statesmen are striving to avert any untoward development that would have a tendency to prevent continued recovery.

Conditions in Germany look more cheerful. When President Hindenburg made a dramatic refusal to Herr Hitler's appeal for the chancellorship, many trade obstacles automatically vanished, and it is now felt that the administration is strong enough to prevent any detrimental economic and financial experiments.

RETAIL PRICES DECLINE

Retail prices in July showed a slaller decrease than during any month since May, according to the Fairchild Retail Price Index as of Aug. 1. The decline for the month was 1.8 per cent, following a decrease of 2.3 per cent in June and 1.8 per cent in May.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Aero Sup B	1½	1½	1½
†50 Alum Co Am	55	53½	55
4 Am Beverage	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Am Cit P&LA (Dh)	35	35	35
4 Am Cit P&LB	3½	3⅜	3½
2 Am C Pow B	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Am Cyan B	4⅜	4¼	4¼
6 Am & F Pw war	6	5¾	6
11 Am Founders	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
29 Am Gas&El (1a)	31⅝	30⅝	31
1 Am Lt & Tr (2½)	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
16 Am Sup Pow	5	4⅝	4⅝
2 Ark Nat Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼
14 Ark Nat Gas A	2¼	2	2
3 As G&E A (5%f)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
2 As G&E war	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 As Tel Ut	1¾	1¾	1¾
8 Atlas Corp	7	6¾	7
2 Atlas Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Babcock and Wil	37	37	37
B			
1 Blue Ridge	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Blue Ridge cvt pf	26	26	26
7 Bras Tr & Lt	9	8⅞	9
1 Buckeye P L	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Buf N&EP pf	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
†25 Bunk Hill & S	20	20	20
C			
1 Can Marc Wirl	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Cen Pub S Del	1	1	1
4 Cent Pub S A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Cent St El	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Childs pf	12	12	12
147 Cities Service	5¼	5	5¼
2 Cit Serv pf	27⅛	26	27⅛
†20 Cit Serv B B pf	22	21	21
†10 Cleve El Ill pf	100	100	100
†75 Colum G&E cv pf	80	80	80
1 Colum Pict	11½	11½	11½
35 Cmwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Comm P&L 1st pf	18¾	16¼	18¾
2 Cons G&E Balt	57	56	57
2 Cord Corp	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1 Cresson Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Crown C Intl A	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
1 Cuneo Press	15	15	15
12 Curtis Mfg A	5¾	5½	5⅝
D			
3 Deere & Co	11½	11	11⅛
2 Derby Oil	2	2	2
1 Detroit Aircraft	¼	¼	¼
10 †Dixon Crucible	30	30	30
E			
50 †East Sta Pw B pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 Eisler Elec	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
204 El Bond & Sh	22⅝	21¼	22½
9 El Bond & Sh pf	55	52¼	55
5 El Bo & Sh 5 pf	50	47¼	50
2 El P & L opt war	5½	5	5
175 †El P & L 2nd pf A	29	27	29
1 Elec Share	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Emp Pow	10	10	10
1 Europ El A	2¼	2¼	2¼
F			
1 Feeders Mfg A	5	5	5
1 Feder Met	17	11	11
75 †Fla P&L 7 pf	52	52	52
1 Ford M Can A	¾	¾	¾
3 Ford Mot Ltd	¾	¾	¾
2 Founda Foreign A	4¼	4¼	4¼
G			
9 Gen Alloys	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2 Gen Aviation	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1 Gen Th Eq cv pf	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Gen Th Eq cv pf	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Georgia Pow pf	72	72	72
1 Glen Alden	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Gold Seal Elec	2⅜	2⅛	⅛2
3 Goldman Sachs	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
40 Gt Atl & P nv	140	140	140
40 Gt A&P 1st pf	119¾	119	119¾
9 Gulf Oil Pa	38	37½	38
H			
2 Hudson Bay M&S	2½	2½	2½
1 Hygrade Fd	3½	3½	3½
I			
1 Imp Oil Can reg	8½	8½	8½
3 Insull Util	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 Intecon Petrol	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Int Cig Mach	19	19	19
†50 Int Hyd-El pf	18	17⅝	17⅝
1 Internat Pet	10½	10½	10½
1 Inter Utili B	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Inter Util war	⅜	⅜	⅜
5 Inter Equit	⅜	⅜	⅜
†65 Inters Hosiery	7	7	7
1 Irving Air Ch	2⅞	2½	2⅞
J			
1 Jonah Naumburg	¾	¾	¾
K			
1 Kolster-Brandes	1	1	1
L			
1 Lerner	3	3	3
†1 Long Is Lt	16½	16½	16½
2 Long Is L pf	80	78	80
M			
1 Magdalena Syn	1-16	1-16	1-16
2 Marion St Shovel	2	2	2
1 Mavis Bott A	½	½	½
†50 Metro Ed pf	70	70	70
2 Mexico-Ohio Oil	3	2⅞	3
26 Mid West Util	¾	⅝	⅝
5 Mo-Kans P L	9-16	9-16	9-16
N			
1 Nat P&L 6% pf	66⅞	66¼	66⅞
1 Nat Sug ef	24½	24¼	24¼
†50 New Eng Pow pf	46¾	46¾	46¾
†25 N Y P & Lt 7 pf	95	95	95
†25 N Y Tel 6½s pf	110½	110½	110½
1 N Y Transit	4½	4½	4½
10 Niag Hud Pow	17⅝	17	17⅝
1 Niag Hud A war	1½	1½	1⅝
2 Niag Hud C war	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Niag Shares Md B	9	9	9
20 Nor States P A	58¾	58¾	58¾
†50 Nor States P 7 pf	74	74	74
O			
2 Ohio Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞
P			
†25 Pac Light pf	87	87	87
4 Pan-Am Airways	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1 Parmt Mot	5¾	5¾	5¾
13 Pennroad	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1 Pa Wat & Pow	43½	43½	43½
10 Pepperell	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Phila Co	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Phoenix Sec	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Pilot Radio A	1¾	1¾	1¾
11 Pioneer Gold M	3½	3⅜	3½
3 Pitney-Bowes	3	2⅞	3
3 Premier Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Pruden Nnv	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6 Pub Ut Hold war	⅛	⅛	⅛
11 Pub Ut Hold xw	¾	¾	¾
1 Pug Sd P 5 pf	45¾	44	45¾
10 Pure Oil pf	53¾	53¾	53¾
R			
1 Pub Ut Hold pf	3½	3½	3½
Republic Gas	6½	⅞	½
1 Reybarn Inc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Rossia Intl	¾	¾	¾
S			
20 St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 St. Regis Pap	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6 Segal Lock	1	1	1
3 Shattuck Denn	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
25 Shenandoah	2¼	2	2¼
1 Shenandoah pf	14½	14½	14½
†10 Singer Mfg	122	122	122
5 S W Gas Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Stand Inv pf	10¼	10	10
7 Stand Oil Ind	24¼	24	24¼
17 Stand Oil Ky	12⅝	12	12⅝
2 Stand Oil Ohio	26¼	25	25
†20 Stand Oil Ohio pf	87	87	87
1 Stutz Mot Am	20¾	20¾	20¾
10 SSwift & Co	13¼	13	13¼
8 Swift Int	22	21½	22
T			
2 Tastyeart A	¼	¼	¼
2 Technicolor	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7 Teck Hugh G	3¼	3¼	3¼
U			
1 Union Gas Canada	4	4	4
1 Unit Corp war	5½	5½	5½
41 Unit Founders	2¼	2	2⅛
11 United Gas	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
14 Unit Gas war	½	½	½
9 Unit Gas pf	38	37½	38
16 Un Lt & Pow A	8	7¾	7¾
8 Un Lt & P cv pf	28⅞	27⅝	28⅝
†.25 Unit Shoe M	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
1 US & Int Sec	½	½	½
1 US & I Sec pf	23¼	23¼	23¼
8 US Elec Pow	1¾	1½	1¾
1 US Foil B	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Utility Equities	2¼	2¼	2¼
7 Util Power & Lt	2½	2½	2½
W			
†25 Westva Chlor pf (7)	48	48	48
Y			
1 Y Oil & as	½	½	½
DOMESTIC BONDS			
1 Ala Pow 5s '51	91	91	91
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	78½	78½	78½
6 Ala Pow 5s '56	90	89	90
5 Alumin Co 5s '52	96	95	96
6 Am Comwth P 5½s'53	4	3½	4
10 Am El&Pow 6s'57A	40	35	40
3 Am G&E 5s 2028	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
4 Am G&Pow 6s'39	38	38	38
6 Am G&Pow 5s'53	32¼	30¼	32¼
35 Am Pow@L 6s 2016	75	73¾	75½
4 Am Roll M 5s '48	58	57	57
17 Am Roll M 4½s'33	70½	70	70
1 Am Seat 6s '36	36	36	36
1 Appalach Gas 6s'45	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Appalach P 5s'41	100½	100¼	100¼
36 Appalach Pow 5s'56	91	90	90
5 Ark P&L 5s '56	86¾	86	86
45 Asso El 4½s '53	59	52	59
7 AG&ES½s38 inv ctf	31¾	29	31¾
9 Asso G&E 5s' 50	34	33	34
13 Asso G&E 5½s '77	36	34¾	36
88 Asso G&E 5s '68	32½	31¼	32½
74 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	30½	29¼	30½
14 Asso T 5½s '44C	28¾	28¾	28¾
13 A T&T 5½s '55 A	45¾	44⅞	45⅞
13 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	95½	94¾	95¼
25 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	95¾	94¾	95¾
5 Bost Cons Gas 5s '47	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Brod Rlty P 5 '48 A	62	57½	62
1 Bflo Gen El 5s '56 A	103½	103½	103½
1 Can Nor Pw 5s '53 A	88½	68½	68½
5 Caro P&L 5s '56	82	80½	82
1 Cent Aris L&P 5s '60	88	88	88
3 Cent Ill PS 5s '53 C	82	81½	81½
27 Cent Ill PS 4½ '57 P	75	74	75
2 Cent Me 4½s '57 E	95½	95½	95½
1 Cent O L&P 5s '50 A	71	71	71
11 Cent P&L 5s '56	76	74½	75¼
3 Cent Pow 5s '57 D	74	74	74
15 Cent Pub S 5½s'49	10¼	10	10
2 Cent P S 5½s'49 xw	10¾	10¼	10¼
15 Cent St El 5½s'54	54	51	54
6 Cent St El 5s'48	53	51	53
9 Cent St P@L 5½s'53	44	42	44
9 Cities Ser 5s '50	44½	43⅞	44⅜
107 Cities Ser 5s '50	45¾	45⅛	45¾
12 Cities S G 5½s'42	53⅝	52	53⅞
3 Cities S G Pipe 6s'43	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞
11 Cities S P 5½s'52	52½	51⅜	52⅛
5 Cleve El Illum 5s'39	104	104	104
3 Com-Larabee 6s '41	85	85	85
3 Comwlth Ed 5s'53 A	99	98½	99
15 Comwlth Ed 5s'54 B	98⅝	98½	98⅝
2 Comwlth Ed 4½s'56C	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Cmlth Ed 4½s '57D	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Cwlth Ed 4½s '60E	92	92	92
83 Cwlth Ed 5½s '62G	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3 Swlth Ed 4s '81F	85½	85	85½
13 Cwlth Sub 5½s '48A	83	81¾	83
13 Cmnty P&L 5s '57	61¾	60½	61¾
11 ConnL&P 5s '52D	101¼	101¾	101¾
45 Cons Gas NY 5s '57	97½	97⅜	97½
4 Con GEL&P 4½s'35	102	102	102
1 Con GUt6½'43A	19½	19¼	19½
3 Con GUt 5s '43A	30	31	31
23 Cons Pow 4½s'58	98⅜	97⅝	98¾
45 Cont G&E 5s '58A	66	65	68¼
3 Cont Oil 5½s '37	94	94	94
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	87	87	87
2 Cudahy Pack 5s '46	97	97	97
4 Dayton P & L 5s '41	100½	100	100
3 Denver Salt 6s '60	35	33¼	35
1 Derby G & E 5s '46	71	71	71
1 Detroit C Gas6s'47A	88¼	88¼	88¼
13 Detroit C Gas 5s'50B	82	81	81½
1 Dix G G 6½s'37Aww	83½	83½	83½
8 Duke Pow 4½s'67	90¾	90½	90¾
2 East Util Inv 5s'54A	25½	25½	25½
13 Ed El Ill 5s '35	101½	101¼	101¼
30 Ed Elec Ill 5s '34	101⅜	101¼	101¼
8 El Paso El 5s 9 '50	79	78	79
109 Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	61¼	58¾	61¼
3 Empire O&R 5½s '42	51	49½	51
3 Fairbanks M 5s '42	55	55	55
15 Fed Water 5½s '54	51	50	50
1 Firestone C M 5s '48	76	76	76
4 Fisk Rub 5½s'31	37	36	37
11 Fla Pw & Lt 5s'54	74½	73½	74
3 Fla Pw 5½s'79A	61½	61	61
6 Gary E&C 5s'34A	75	74¼	75
18 Gatineau Pow 5s'56	71½	70¼	71½
12 Gatineau Pw 6s'41	58¼	58	58
6 Gatineau Pw6s'41B	58	57	57
4 Gen Bronze 6s '40	57	55	55
5 Gen Mot Accp 5s'33	101	100¾	100¾
5 Gen Mot Accp 5s '34	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Gen Mot Accp 5s'35	100	99¾	99¾
5 Gen Mot Rccp 5s '36	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Gen Pub Util 6½s'56	37	34	37
7 Gen W Wks 5s '42 A	45	40½	45
1 Gen W Wks 6s '44 B	15½	15½	15½
8 Geo Pow 5s '67	86¼	85½	86¼
2 Gillette 5s '40	96½	96½	96½
5 Gr Trunk 6½s '36	100	100	100
1 Green Mt Pw 5s '48	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Guar Inv 5s '48 A	34½	34½	34½
6 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	96½	96¼	96½
13 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100½	99¾	100½
1 Hood Rub 7s '36	67	67	67
7 Hood Rub 5½s '36	54	53	53
1 Hou G G 6½s'43ww	42	42	42
7 HousG Gas 6s '43 A	52½	52	52½
4 Hous L&P 4½s '81 E	88½	87	87⅜
1 Hous L&P 5s 3 '52	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Hudson Bay 6s '35	74½	74½	74½
8 Idaho Pw 5s '47	94½	94	94½
3 Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	90	90	9 0
18 Ill P&Lt 5s '56 C	69½	68	69
12 Ill P&Lt 5½s '57	63	62	63
24 Ill P&Lt 6s '53 A	77	76½	77
6 Ill P&Lt 5½s '54 B	75	73	75
2 Ind & Mich 5s '55	94	94	94
2 Ind E 5s '5 1C	72	72	72
5 Ind P & L 5s '57A	94	93	94
5 Inland P&L 6s '57C	22	22	22
17 Insull Util 5s '49A	5½	5	5½
73 Insull U Inv 6s '40B	5¼	4¾	4⅞
1 Inter P Sec 7s '36D	97½	97½	97½
1 Int P Sec 6½s '55C	71	71	71
8 Inter Pow 6s '52	49	48⅝	49
8 Inter Pow 5s '57	64	63½	64
2 Inter Pub S 5s '56D	74	72	74
9 Inter Pub S 4½s '58	69¼	69	69¼
16 Iowa Pub S 5s '57	76	75	76
3 Jack'ville Gas 5s '42	54	52½	54
17 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	88¾	88	88⅝
2 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	97	97	97
2 Ky Util 6½s '48D	89	87¼	89
2 Ky Util 5s '69I	79	77	79
18 Kop Gas&C 5½s '50	86½	86	86½
21 Kop Gas&C 5s '47	81¼	80¾	81
1 Laclede Gas 5½s '35	70	70	70
11 Leh PS 6s 2026 A	84	83	84
6 Lib McN & L 5s '42	62	61⅞	62
5 Long Isl Lt 5½A'52	83	81½	83
6 Louis P&L 5s '57	89	87½	89
3 Manitoba P 5½'51 A	62	61	61
3 Mass Gas 5½ '46	89¼	89	89¼
2 Mass Gas 5s '55	88½	88½	88½
3 Memph P&L 5s '48	95	95	95
13 Metro Ed 5s F '62	90½	88	90½
5 Metro Ed 4s '71	73½	73½	73½
5 Mid West Ut 5s '32	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Mid West Util 5s '33	9¼	9⅛	9¼
10 Mid W Ut 5s '34	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Mid West Ut 5s '35	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	94½	93½	94½
2 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	81½	81½	81½
12 Miss Riv Pw 5s '51	99¼	98½	98⅝
16 Montri LH&P 5s'51A	93½	93¼	93¼
11 Mont LH&P 5s'70 B	92	90½	92
4 Narragansett 5s '57	97½	95½	97¼
5 Natl El Pow 5s '78	8	7¾	7¾
6 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	83	82	83
33 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	71¼	70	71
161 Nat Pub Svc 5s '78	25	23½	24½
2 Neisner Bros 6s '48	33	33	33
2 New Cal El 5s '56	72¾	72	72
41 NE G&E 5s '50	64¾	64¼	64¾
56 NE G&E 5s '48	66	61	66
35 NE G&E 5s '47	64	63	64
3 NE Pow 5½s '54	61	61	61
35 NE Pow 5s '48	59	58¼	59
5 New Or PS 6s '49 A	58	58	58
25 New Or PS 4½s '35	69½	68¾	69
4 NY P&L 4½s '67	91⅝	91½	91½
21 NY St E&G 4½s'80	85	83½	85
2 Nor Am L&P 5s '33	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Nor Am L&P 5s '34	86	85½	86
4 Nor Am L&P 5s '35	85	84½	85
8 Nor Am L&P 5s '36	85	83¼	85
1 Nor C Ut 5½s '48A	37	37	37
8 Nor O P&Lt 6½s '51	95½	95½	98½
5 Nor Sta Pw 5½s'40	90½	90½	90½
10 Nor State Pw 4½s'61	88¾	88½	88½
4 Ohio Edison 5s '60	91	91	91
5 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	95¼	95¼	95¼
12 Ohio Pow 4½s '56D	92½	91¾	92
3 Okla G&E 6s '40A	78	77½	78
2 Okla G&E 5s '50	87	87	87
2 Okla Pw & W 5s'48A	66	65	65
8 Oswego Falls 6s '41	49	47¾	47¾
5 Pac G&E 4½s'57E	94	94	94
14 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
15 Pac G&E 5s '55 D	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Pac G&E 5½s '52C	104	103½	103½
2 Pac G & E 6s '41B	107	107	107
2 Pac L&P 5s '42	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
9 Pac P&L 5s '55	76⅝	76½	76½
1 Pac West Oil 6½s'43	69	69	69
7 Penn C P&L 4½s'77	83¼	82½	83¼
2 Penn El 4s '71 F	71¼	70½	71¼
6 Penn O P&L5½s'54A	96⅜	96	96
4 Penn Pow 5s '56	93¾	93	93¾
15 Penn Pub Svc 6s'47C	97	94	97
3 Penn W & P 5s '40	102	102	102
93 Peo Gas L&C6sC'57	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Peo L & P 5s '79 ww	3½	3½	3½
1 Phila El Co 5s '66	105½	105½	105½
15 Piedmont E 6½s '60A	47¼	46⅞	47¼
2 Uw Srp NY 6½s A'42	95	95	95
8 Pb Sv N Ill 4½s'78D	78½	78	78¼
1 Pb Sv N Ill 5s '56	86¾	86¾	86¾
8 Pb Sv N Ill 4½s '80E	78½	78½	78½
4 PB Sv N Ill 4½s '81F	79	78¾	78¾
61 Pb Sv N Ill 6½s'37G	98⅜	98	98⅜
1 Pb Sv Okla 5s '57 D	73	73	73
2 Pb Sv Sbsid 5½s'49A	73½	73¼	73½
2 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	80	78¼	80
5 Pug Sd P&L 4½s'50D	69¾	69¼	69¼
23 Rep Gas 6s '45 A	25½	20	24½
4 Rep Gas 6s '45 A cod	24	24	24
96 Roch G&El 5s '62E	96¼	95½	96½
1 Roch Cnt Pw 5s '53	39	39	39
10 Roch Ry&Lt 5s '54	100	100	100
1 St L Gas&Coke 6s '47	19½	19½	19½
4 St Paul Gas Lt 5s '44	98	98	98
1 Safe Har Wat 4½s'79	97	97	97
2 San Ant Pb Sv 5s'58B	82	82	82
1 Seattle Ltg 5s '49	60	60	60
20 Sawig W&P 4½s'67A	70	68	70
5 Shawing W&P 5s'70C	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Ser-Wyo 6s '47	28	28	28
4 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	81½	81	81½
1 SoCalEd 5s '39	104½	104	104
7 SSoCalEd 5s '51	101	100½	101
5 SoCalEd 5s '52	101	100⅜	100⅞
23 SSoCalEd 5s '54	101	100¾	100⅞
5 SoCalGas 4½s '61	86	86	86
2 SoCotGCal 4½s '68	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Su Gas 6½s '35 xw	93	93	93
31 Sou IndG&E 5½s '37	95	94½	95
8 SoNatGas 6s '44	50¼	50½	50½
1 So'wstAsTel 5s '61A	50	50	50
3 So'wst G&E 5s '57A	79½	79½	79½
41 So'wstL&P 5s '57A	72	70	72
6 So'wst NatG 6s '45	34	34	34
2 So'wst P&L 6s 2022A	73¾	73¾	73¾
33 Stand G&E 6s '35	72	67	72
19 St G&E 6s '35 conv	71½	67¼	71½
19 StG&E 6s '35 conv	71½	67¼	71½
9 Stand G&E 5s '51	65	65	65
8 Stand G&E 6s '66	65	62½	65
16 StandP&Lt 6s '57	61	59	60½
1 Superpow Ill 6s '61	86	86	86
15 Superpow Ill 4½s '70	77	77	77
5

CALIFORNIANS FEATURE PLAY

Carolin Babcock Enters U. S. Singles Tennis Semifinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Two young Californians, neither ever mentioned in national ranking except as girls, furnished the features yesterday in the United States women's lawn tennis championships at Forest Hills Stadium. First and foremost Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, 19 years old, climbed up to the heights of tennis by defeating Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, third ranking player of the United States, in the second set of their match, after having won the first set before the rain on the previous day, taking her place in the semifinal round, by a score of 6—3, 7—5.

Then Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, combining with Mrs. Whitfield Painter, the former Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, in the doubles, eliminated the British pair, Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. John B. Pittman, in a quarterfinal match, by a score of 6—3, 3—6, 8—6, after trailing at 3—5 in the final set.

It was the play of the 18-year old Californian in the final set that really turned the tide, as she resorted to smashing volley play against the sharpshooting of the English players, and finally pulled out the match. Miss Ridley had entered the semifinal round earlier in the day by a singles victory over Mrs. Painter, after her victory over Miss Marble on Wednesday, but the new tactics adopted by Miss Marble tipped the scale the other way in the doubles match.

Both of the English players came through to the semifinals, as Mrs. Pittman scored over Mary Greef with ease, 6—3, 6—2. Miss Greef failed to exhibit anything like the skill with which she had eliminated Josephine N. Cruickshank in the preceding round, her strokes lacking the power shown in previous years, and the British star had no trouble in making her returns effective. Miss Ridley also developed her game more aggressively, to meet the changed conditions against Mrs. Painter, and scored freely on placements past the Longwood C. C. player, instead of relying on defensive play, as she did against Miss Marble.

Mrs. Painter put up a good battle, just as Miss Marble did, taking the first set, and staging a comeback when Miss Ridley was leading at 5—2 in both the second and third sets. But the steady tactics of the Englishwoman gave her the upper hand at the finish of each set, though Mrs. Painter held her closely, halting Miss Ridley six times at set point in the second set, only to lose the seventh, and stopping her again within a point of victory three times in the final set. The score was 2—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Smashing tactics and clever court covering by Miss Babcock were responsible for her second set victory, just as they had accounted for her first. Mrs. Harper was using her control with great effect, but against the brilliant display of service shots and volleys by the younger player, amounting to 20 earned points of Miss Babcock's total of 43, the greater care of the elder star failed to score though she was three times at set point at 5—3.

The other seeded teams, Miss Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine Cruickshank, and Mrs Walter A. Burke Jr. and Virginia Hilleary, all won easily in the doubles, in straight sets. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Fourth Round

Mrs. John B. Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Mary Greef, Kansas City, 6—3, 6—2.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., 6—3, 7—5.

Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., defeated Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass., 3—6, 8—6, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., and Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—2.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., Stamford, defeated Eleanor Goss, Kew Gardens, and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 7—5, 6—0.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, and Alice L. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. John B. Pittman, London, and Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. Frederick McBride and Mary Greef, 6—2, 6—1.

SCHOOLBOY WINS MILE IN 4M. 14 1-5S.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20 (AP)—Unleashing a brilliant spurt in the last 200 yards, Jack Lovelock, 19-year-old curly-headed New Zealand schoolboy, stepped the mile in 4m. 14 1-5s. here last night to win the feature event of an international meet among members of the Olympic track and field teams of the British Empire.

Lovelock rated himself off the pace set by Tom Evenson of Great Britain for three laps, then went to the front with a great sprint and won by 40 yards, with L. Wade of Canada third. Lovelock's time was only a fifth of a second off the Canadian record set by Thomas of Great Britain at Hamilton in 1930.

Two Canadian records were broken. Lord Burghley, star British timbertopper, won the 440-yard hurdles in 55s. flat, clipping four full seconds off the record. Wall of Montreal was second and Hall of Hamilton third. Evenson set up a new Canadian record for the three miles which he won in 14m. 26 2-5s. Two of Evenson's teammates, Bruns and G. W. Bailey, followed him to the tape.

Tom Hampson, Olympic 800-meter champion, easily won the half mile in 1m. 54.9s.

Lieut. Godfrey L. Rampling of Great Britain and W. J. Walters of South Africa ran a dead heat in the 440-yard dash with C. H. Stonely of Great Britain third. The time was 49s. Dan J. Joubert of South Africa beat E. L. Page of Great Britain and Simpson of Montreal in the 100 yards in 9 4-5s.

HELEN COFFEE WINS N. H. TITLE

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20 (AP)—Helen Coffee of Nashua won the New Hampshire golf championship yesterday for the sixth time by defeating Elizabeth Newick of Portsmouth, 2 and 1. Miss Newick was 1 up at the turn, but Miss Coffee's steadiness enabled her to take a lead early in the second round of the 18-hole match.

Italian Women To Compete Again

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP)—The results of the recent Olympic games at Los Angeles will be the cause of a return of Italian women to sports and a reversal of the Governnment's stern decision forbidding participation by woman in sporting events, Leandro Arpinati, Undersecretary of Interior and president of the Italian Olympic committee, said today.

Italy sent no women to Los Angeles this year.

"The total point score of a number of nations," Signor Arpinati said, "including the United States, Japan, Australia, England, Denmark and Holland, was based partially on the victories scored by women. This support was denied our team.

"This must be taken into account in part to justify the wide difference in the score of the United States and Italy. Naturally we had no women qualified to represent us. We were unprepared in feminine sports.

"I can assure, however, that preparations in feminine sports will be resumed, not in all branches, however, because I confess that seeing a woman exhaust herself running 800 meters does not seem to me to be right.

"But in the short races, the javelin throw, the jumps, swimming and fencing, women can be admitted and will be provided for."

Losing Streak Of Braves Is Ended

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	63	51	.553
Brooklyn	64	56	.533
Pittsburgh	61	54	.530
Philadelphia	61	59	.508
Boston	59	61	.492
St. Louis	57	59	.491
New York	55	60	.478
Cincinnati	51	71	.418

RESULTS AUG. 19

Boston 6, Chicago 5.
New York 10, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 4 (11 innings).

After losing eight straight National League games, two of which were close, extra-inning battles, the Boston Braves came back yesterday and defeated the Chicago Cubs, 6 to 5. The victory enabled the Tribe to hold a slight margin over St. Louis for fifth place in the standing. The New York Giants pounded out a 10-to-4 triumph over the Pittsburgh Pirates. Brooklyn went into second place in the race by beating Cincinnati, 6 to 0. St. Louis won from Philadelphia in 11 innings, 5 to 4.

Bobby Brown and Baxter Jordan shared honors in Boston's victory. The former pitched the last five innings and kept five Chicago hits scattered well enough to win his game. Jordan led the attack with a pair of doubles and a single, driving in what proved to be the winning run in the sixth inning. Each team used three pitchers. The Cubs made nine safeties, but only one of them was longer than a single.

Van Lungo, young right-hander of the Brooklyn staff, won his fifteenth game of the season yesterday by shutting out the Reds with six hits. He has won 15 games in 19 starts. Only two Cincinnati men reached third base. Frank O'Doul and Hack Wilson hit the ball hard and timely behind Mungo. Each had a double and single, and each drove in two runs. The Dodgers scored five of their runs while Silas Johnson was pitching for the Reds.

The Giants jumped on Heinie Meine in the first inning and scored enough runs to beat the Pirates. The big right-hander yielded four hits and two bases on balls before he could retire a man, four runs crossing the plate, Chagnon relieved him and was touched for two more runs. Carl Hubbell worked effectively in the New York box, although found for 14 safeties. Joe Moore hit two singles, a double and triple for the Giants.

Sylvester Johnson came out on top of a pitching duel with Ed Holley at St. Louis. Both men experienced trouble in the early innings, but from the fifth until the eleventh, the game was a shutout. Singles by Jimmy Wilson and Jake Flowers accounted for the winning run in the eleventh. George Watkins kept St. Louis in the ball game by hitting a home run. Orsatti and Flowers each made three hits for the Cardinals.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	6	14	1
Chicago	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	9	0

Batteries—Cantwell, Pruett, Brown and Spohrer; Malone, Herrmann, Grimes and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher — Malone. Umpires — Moran, Barr and Donnelly. Time—2h. 18m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	12	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Johnson, Benton and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Reardon and Quigley. Time—1h. 38m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	6	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	10	13	0
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	14	3

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan; Meine, Chagnon, Brame and Padden. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires — Magerkurth, Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 9m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	13	1
Phila.	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	0

Batteries—Johnson and Mancuso, Wilson; Holley and Davis. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—2h. 43m.

Vines and Allison In Newport Final

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., national tennis titlist, today faced Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, Texas, in the final play of the Newport Casino tennis tournament singles.

The semifinal doubles match between Allison and John W. Van Ryn, of Philadelphia and Sidney B. Wood Jr., of New York and Lester R. Stoefen, of Los Angeles, which was halted by darkness yesterday, was scheduled for immediately after the singles. At the close of yesterday's play the Allison-Van Ryn combination had topped Wood and Stoefen in two sets and were five-all in the third.

The winners of the incompleted doubles match were to meet Vines and his fellow Californian, Keith Gledhill.

Vines won his right to compete in the singles final by virtue of a hard-earned win over David N. Jones, of New York. Allison defeated Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., in yesterday's singles semifinals.

It was Vines' second participation in the Newport casino final in as many years and several times during yesterday's semifinal play Jones was within a few points of victory.

Allison topped tennis' greatest uphill battler, Mangin, 7—5, 6—4, 8—10, 10—8, in the other semifinal tilt. Mangin played great tennis, once he was in the hole, but the Texan internationalist was not the type to choke up when a supposedly roundly beaten opponent uncorked a miraculous driving finish.

Vines and Jones, two of the hardest driving racqueters, put on a sensational match.

Several times Jones was within a few points of victory, but in the end class was supreme. The stroke analysis showed that Vines piled up a total of 50 earned points and 15 errors, against 35 earned points and 151 errors. Jones had 12 double-faults, due to the fact that his terrific service failed him when he tired, late in the match.

In the other singles semifinal Allison was outscored by a point, piling up 62 earned tallies, to 63 for Mangin, but the Jerseyite had 118 errors, five more than the internationalist. In the total point standing, Allison had 180 and Mangin 175.

NEWPORT CASINO TENNIS TOURNAMENT—SINGLES—Semifinal

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated David N. Jones, New York, 3—6, 10—12, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 7—5, 6—4, 8—10, 10—8.

DOUBLES—Semifinal

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles, defeated George M. Lott, Chicago, and Frank X. Shields, New York, 3—6, 6—4, 8—3, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, vs. Sydney B. Wood, New York, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles. (Allison and Van Ryn leading, 6—3, 6—3, with count 5—5 in third set, when match interrupted by darkness.)

England Completes Cricket Team for Australian Tour

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st Inn's Led	B'h'd	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	16	2	3	1	3	270
Sussex	14	0	3	2	5	251
Notting'h'shire	12	4	6	2	1	220
Kent	12	3	1	7	3	218
Surrey	8	1	9	3	4	190
Lancashire	7	6	6	3	3	156
Somersetshire	7	6	2	6	3	145
Middlesex	6	7	7	5	0	140
Hampshire	7	9	3	5	1	139
Warwickshire	5	4	6	8	2	137
Leicestershire	6	10	7	2	1	135
Gloucestershire	6	11	4	1	3	125
Derbyshire	4	8	4	6	3	119
Glamorganshire	3	11	1	9	2	85
Northamp'shire	3	14	3	4	2	80
Essex	3	13	3	5	2	78
Worcestershire	1	11	6	4	4	73

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 20—All cricket was overshadowed yesterday as the result of the announcement that the selection committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club has completed the task of choosing the team which is to tour Australia this winter. The final place, caused by the inability of R. W. V. Robins, Middlesex amateur, to make the journey, has been filled by Thomas B. Mitchell, Derbyshire slow leg-break bowler. The side which will pit its strength against Australia in a series of five tests, includes: D. R. Jardine (captain) and F. R. Brown, Surrey; R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire; Herbert Sutcliffe, Hedley Verity, and Maurice Leyland, Yorkshire; W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire; L. E. G. Ames, Kent; George Duckworth, Lancashire; Harold Larwood and William Voce, Nottinghamshire; T. B. Mitchell, Derbyshire. The tests are arranged as follows: First, Dec. 2, at Sydney; second, Dec. 30, at Melbourne; third, Jan. 13, at Adelaide; fourth, Feb. 10, at Brisbane; fifth, Feb. 23, at Sydney.

As Yorkshire and Sussex, the only teams with championship potentialities, had completed their latest engagements in two days, interest yesterday was focused on the match at Ilkestone. Here the Indian tourists were defeated by Derbyshire by nine runs. Mitchell, the newest selection for Australia, had a good time with the ball and claimed 10 Indian wickets for 148 runs. Derbyshire batted first in this game and scored 248, D. M. Smith contributing 87. After Wazir Ali (38) and Jeoomal Naoomal (101) had given the tourists a good start in their innings, collapse followed and all were out for 205. The home team batted again and this time A. W. Richardson (56) was the top scorer in the innings which terminated for 168. On a fast wearing pitch the Indians were all dismissed for 292 in their second venture, the highest knock being that of Syed Nazir Ali with 46.

The results of other first-class matches concluded yesterday were: Hampshire (264 and 241) defeated Essex (231 and 197) by 77 runs at South End; Leicestershire (206 and 177 for nine wickets) defeated Nottinghamshire (211 and 170) by one wicket at Leicester; Middlesex (420 for eight wickets declared and 35 for no wickets) defeated Glamorganshire (249 and 204) by 10 wickets at Cardiff; Surrey (197 and 157 for nine wickets) defeated Northamptonshire (122 and 228) by one wicket at Northampton; Lancashire (375 and 208 for four declared) drew with Warwickshire (358 and 54) for four.

FIVE DECISIONS IN CHESS TOURNEY

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 20 (AP)—Of the six games in the fourth round of the international tournament of the California Chess Congress, five were decided Thursday night and one adjourned. Dr. Alexander Alekhine, of Paris; Reuben Fine of New York, and S. D. Factor of Chicago, were winners. Two draws were recorded. A. W. Dake of Portland, Ore., continues in the lead.

First Board—Fink, San Francisco, lost to Dr. Alekhine, Paris.

Second Board—Reshevsky, Chicago, adjourned with Captain Araiza, Mexico.

Third Board—Factor, Chicago, defeated Borochow, Los Angeles.

Fourth Board—Steiner, New York, drew with Bernstein, New York.

Fifth Board—Reinfeld, New York, lost to Fine, New York.

Sixth Board—Kashdan, New York, drew with Dake, Portland, Ore.

The leading scores—Dake, 3—1; Factor, 2½—1½, Alekhine, 2—0; Steiner, 2—1; Fine and Kashdan, each 1½—½; Borochow, 1—1.

Yankees Stopped By Detroit Tigers

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	80	36	.690
Philadelphia	72	47	.605
Cleveland	68	49	.581
Washington	65	51	.560
Detroit	59	55	.518
St. Louis	53	62	.461
Chicago	36	77	.319
Boston	30	86	.259

RESULTS AUG. 19

Detroit 4, New York 3.
New York 6, Detroit 5.
Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 7.
Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 2 (10 innings).
Washington 4, Chicago 3.
Washington 3, Chicago 1.
Only games scheduled.

There were three double-headers played in the American League yesterday. The Detroit Tigers stopped the winning streak of the New York Yankees by winning the first half of a double bill, 4 to 3. The Yanks won the second game, 6 to 5. Philadelphia took two games from Cleveland, 5 to 7 and 3 to 2. Washington also won two contests, beating Chicago, 4 to 3 and 3 to 1. These were the only games scheduled.

Hogsett out-pitched Charlie Ruffing in the first game at New York and stopped the winning streak of the Yanks that had extended to 10 games. Each boxman allowed nine safeties, but Hogsett was a little tighter in the pinches. Ruffing hit a homer in this game. The Yanks won the second contest in the ninth, after trailing part of the time. Ruth and Combs for New York, and Rogell and Hayworth for the Tigers, hit home runs.

The first game at Philadelphia saw plenty of hitting. The Athletics took an early lead by scoring four runs in the first inning and two in the second, but the Indians went ahead in the third by scoring seven times. A rally which started in the fifth and extended over into the sixth, gave the A's the game. Tony Freitas won a duel from Clint Brown in the second game. The outcome was always in doubt until the tenth.

The Senators took advantage of six Chicago errors to win a pair of games. Fred Marberry pitched the first and settled down after a bad start. Manush and Rice led the Washington attack with two hits apiece. Bill McAfee, young recruit, pitched the second game for the Senators and yielded only five hits. The White Sox used five boxmen, but they could not keep pace with McAfee. The scores:

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	x	4	9	0
New York	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Hogsett and Desautels, Hayworth; Ruffing and Dickey. Umpires—Ormsby, Owens and Moriarty. Time—2h.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	6	10	1
Detroit	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	8	0

Batteries—Gomez, Moore and Dickey, Jorgens; Bridges and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Moriarty. Time—1h. 59m.

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	x	9	12	0
Cleveland	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	2

Batteries—Walberg, McKeithan, Mahaffey and Cochrane; Hudlin, Harder and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Mahaffey. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—McGowan, Dineen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 10m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	7	1
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	10	0

Batteries—Freitas and Heving; Brown and Pytlak. Umpires—Dineen, Hildebrand and McGowan. Time—2h. 4m.

AT WASHINGTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	x	4	8	1
Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	4

Batteries—Marberry and Spencer; Gregory, Faber and Grube. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Van Grafian and Guthrie. Time—1h. 48m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	5	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	2

Batteries—McAfee and Berg; Chamberlain, Gallivan, Bartholomew and Berry. Losing pitcher—Chamberlain. Umpires—Guthrie and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 37m.

GOOD SHOOTING MAY BE EXPECTED

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—Warning that exceptional scoring may be expected next week when the grand American trap shooting tournament proper gets under way was issued yesterday in the second round of preliminary events.

In the 100-target affair four amateurs tied for first place by smashing 98. In the handicap three deadlocked with a 48 out of 50 and in the doubles Joe Heistand, Hillsboro, Ohio, won first place with 49 out of 50 pairs.

Those who tied in the 100-target match were P. E. Morris, Wichita, Kan.; E. F. Woodward, Houston, Texas; Heistand and W. Beaver of Berwin, Penna. Heistand and Woodward broke 50 straight in the shoot-off; Beaver 49 and Morris 43. A flip of the coin gave Heistand first place.

Jack Tway of Atlanta, Ga.; W. E. Toy, Great Falls, Mont., and Sam Jenney of Highland, Ill., were all even at the end of the handicap shoot. The latter then smashed 24 straight, while Tway hit 23 and Toy 21. Jenney was shooting from 25 yards.

Heistand was well on his way to a perfect score in the doubles until both barrels of his gun accidentally discharged as he fired at one target of a pair and the referee called a miss on the second. Ted Renfro, Dell, Mont.; Fred Etchen, Wichita, Kan., and W. Beaver tied for second, each with 47.

With the close of the two-day preliminaries, the stage was set for the opening of the tournament today with the second annual open championship, won last year by Clyde Mitchell, a professional from Milwaukee, Wis., with 199 out of a possible 200.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	76	49	.608
Columbus	72	58	.554
Indianapolis	69	58	.543
Kansas City	66	59	.528
Toledo	64	65	.496
Milwaukee	60	65	.480
Louisville	51	74	.408
St. Paul	48	78	.381

RESULTS AUG. 19

Minneapolis 6, Toledo 4.
St. Paul 4, Columbus 2.
Milwaukee 10, Louisville 9.
Kansas City 7, Indianapolis 6.

PROVIDENCE NET STAR WINS

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 20 (AP)—Charles N. Kraus of Providence, R. I., yesterday won the Vermont tennis championship singles by defeating Ralph Seeley Jr. of Rutland, 9—7, 6—1, 6—4. The match was started Thursday afternoon and finished yesterday. Seeley and Fred H. Harris of Brattleboro were crowned doubles champions by defeating Kraus and Raymond D. H. Chace of Providence, 8—10, 6—3, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4. Lucy Fowle of Winchester, Mass., defeated Alice Rigby of Providence, 6—1, 6—2, in the women's singles finals.

FINALS NEAR IN PUBLIC TENNIS

Drewes' Battle With Painter Features—Women in Title Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20—Play in the United States public park men's singles tennis championship reached the semifinal round as the result of matches completed on the Shawnee Park courts here yesterday. The four players to gain the semifinal bracket were Dennison L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., George J. O'Connell, Chicago, Theodore R. Drewes, St. Louis, and Arnold Simons, Louisville.

Mitchell advanced through his defeat of Robert A. Norton, St. Louis, while O'Connell won from Earl Bossong, Cincinnati player. Simons gained a straight victory over Price Colvin, Baltimore, while Drewes came from behind to win from Weston Painter of Minneapolis.

The match between Drewes and Painter required the limit of five sets, the St. Louisian winning 6—3, 3—6, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1. This match was the feature of yesterday's play. Drewes outsteadied his opponent to win the first set. Painter opened the second set with a chop stroke attack which Drewes failed to break up. The Minneapolis player continued the same tactics in the third set which he won by the same score.

Drewes in Comeback

Painter came back after the rest period and gained a lead of 5 to 3 in games. His chop strokes were still effective while Drewes was somewhat erratic. The Minneapolis champion ran up a lead of 5 to 3 in games and 30—15 in points in the ninth game, appearing almost certain to win the set and the match. Drewes then rushed the net to win two straight games, bringing the score to 5—all. The St. Louisian led at 6 to 5, but Painter took his service for 6—all. Drewes then outsteadied Painter to win the next two games and the fourth set, 8—6.

After Drewes won the fourth set the Minneapolis player appeared somewhat bewildered and his chop strokes began to weaken. The St. Louis players became more accurate and continuing net play won the set 6—1 and the match.

Mitchell was given quite a battle in another quarterfinal of the men's singles by Robert Norton, St. Louis player. With the exception of the second set Norton kept Mitchell on the run throughout the match. Norton led 5—4 in games in the opening set and also in the third set but lacked sufficient force in his shots to win. The score was 7—5, 6—3, 9—7.

Miss Germaine Wins

In the women's singles semifinals Mrs. Virginia B. Dueker, St. Louis, first seeded player, defeated Mary Mustaikis, Detroit player, 6—1, 6—4, and Ruth Germaine, New York, second seeded player, won from Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C., 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Dueker, after winning the first set from Miss Mustaikis easily, found stronger competition in the second. The Detroit girl carried the game score to 4-all but lacked steadiness and lost the next two games, the set and match.

There were many long rallies in the other singles match. Miss Germaine proving herself more consistent in placements, the match was mostly a baseline affair.

In the men's singles semifinal today, Drewes meets O'Connell, and Simons opposes Mitchell. Drewes is favored to win from O'Connel, while Mitchell is likely to encounter unexpected opposition from Simons in their match. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Semifinal Round

Mrs. Andrew Russell and Irene David, Cleveland, defeated Alice Brown and Dorothy Ralph, Buffalo, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. V. B. Dueker and Anne Lindeman, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, and Genevieve Walker, Baltimore, 10—8, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal

Mrs. V. B. Dueker, St. Louis, defeated Mary Mustaikis, Detroit, 6—1, 6—4.

Ruth Germaine, New York, defeated Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, 6—3, 6—3.

MEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal

Arnold Simons, Louisville, defeated Price Colvin, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

D. L. Mitchell, Washington, defeated Robert Norton, St. Louis, 7—5, 6—3, 9—7.

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Earl Bossong, Cincinnati, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—0.

T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Weston Painter, Minneapolis, 6—3, 3—6, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal

G. L. Braudt and Carl Ireneus, Chicago, defeated Arnold Simons and Charles Spencer, Louisville, 9—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Alex Keiles and Price Colvin, Baltimore, defeated Earl Bossong and James J. Conway Jr., Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—0, 7—5.

JILL LEADS FOR SEAWANHAKA CUP

ROTHESAY, Scot., Aug. 20 (AP)—The American challenger Jill yesterday took a commanding lead in the series of races for the Seawanhaka Cup, defeating the Scottish defender Maida for the second successive day. The winner will be decided on a three-out-of-five basis.

The Jill finished the 14-mile triangular course 1m. 35s. in front of the Maida after the lead had been changed several times.

There was a fair northeasterly breeze at the start, but later it became light and fluky. Maida took the lead on the opening beat to the windward and was 30 seconds ahead at the weather mark in mid-channel at Kelmorlie.

The American boat pulled level on the run, but Maida was out in front again at the end of the first round by one minute.

Jill, skippered by J. Seward Johnson, made a brilliant recovery and overhauled her rival on the second beat to the windward only to have Maida go into the lead again on the spinnaker run. The challenger wiped out the advantage before rounding the weather mark and romped away to a clean-cut victory.

SARAZEN FEATURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20—Gene Sarazen, British and United States open golf champion, scored a 69 to tie the Berkshire Hunt and Country Club course record here yesterday and with Chick Moxon, Pontoosuc Lake Club professional, to defeat Bill Goebel, home club pro, and Jack White of the Stockbridge Country Club, 2 and 1. Sarazen was playing his ninth exhibition in as many days and his 69 was low medal.

Turks Take International Rôle

* * *

'Men of the Day' in Europe Described; Swift Moves Made by Diplomatic Field

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Tewfik Rushdi Bey, despite his exotic name, is in appearance the most Westernized of Turks. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, clean-shaven, smooth-haired, well-groomed, with a somewhat quizzical expression, might pass for a graduate of Oxford who had not neglected athletics in his youth. He becomes one of the European men of the day, because the admission of Turkey to the League of Nations is largely his work.

His country had shown a definite tendency to retire from Europe and to hold aloof from the Occident. But Tewfik Rushdi Bey realized that Turkey may play a great international part. If it is an Asiatic power, it is likewise a Mediterranean power. It is the hyphen, as it were, of two continents. Nothing has been more striking than the rapprochement of Turkey with Greece—the complete reconciliation of two peoples separated by centuries of strife. Such a policy implies the accord of Greece and Bulgaria, and the general pacification of the Balkans.

But Turkey has also special liens with Russia, its old rival, which it in no way renounces on entering the League. Perhaps Russia, although professing hostility to the League, will one day follow the example of Turkey. There have been no serious complaints of Turkish treatment of minorities, such as the Armenians who remain in Turkey, but there is no doubt the present move will be all to the benefit of these races. Tewfik Rushdi Bey has wisely seized the opportunity of increasing the prestige of his country.

* * *

M. Edouard Herriot, who has accomplished the remarkable feat of inducing the French to accept a virtual renunciation of reparations, and of making many theoretical concessions about armaments without arousing misgivings, is what is called a self-made man. "A self-made man is usually badly made," said a cynic; but the French Prime Minister is unquestionably well equipped.

He is exceptionally erudite, a man of letters, whose chief ambition is that of becoming a member, in a not too distant future, of the Académie Française, which was founded by his predecessor Richelieu. The honor does not often go to statesmen—though M. Raymond Poincaré and M. Louis Barthou were elected long ago, as indeed was Clemenceau though he never took his seat.

Although most French politicians have at some time or other been journalists, and have continued this pursuit more or less regularly, not many of them can be properly described as distinguished writers. Perhaps M. André Tardieu is the only other active politician of real literary eminence. There is no doubt that M. Herriot's academic aspirations were fostered by M. Maurice Barrès, in whose household an aunt of M. Herriot was employed as cook. M. Barrès used to see the young Herriot when he visited his aunt, and encouraged him to persevere. These youthful memories influence M. Herriot in another way. M. Barrès was the great apostle of nationalism, and M. Herriot, despite his lifelong adherence to the Radical Party, is extremely sensitive to the smallest reflection on his patriotism. For a quarter of a century he has been Mayor of Lyons, and has no intention of resigning now that he is Prime Minister of France.

* * *

I watched Signor Dino Grandi at work in London, Geneva, and Paris, and I was, I think, more impressed by his ability as Foreign Minister than with that of any of the other younger men among the diplomatists. Nor was I alone in my estimate of the close-bearded Italian. His first speech at the Disarmament Conference was easily the most notable intellectual effort made at Geneva.

No wonder then that his "firing" by his chief, Signor Mussolini, caused surprise. It was hinted that the Duce was jealous of Signor Grandi's laurels; but this, in its narrow sense, can hardly be true, for Signor Mussolini declines to step outside his own country. On the other hand, while he wishes to train up his successors, he does not want to be surrounded by "stars" endeavoring to outshine each other. He has deliberately adopted the rotative system. He perpetually tries to infuse "new blood

COTTON YIELDS TO ORCHARDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Diversification Proves Stabilizing Value in Spartanburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Eight years ago Spartanburg County depended almost entirely upon cotton for its "money crop." Today the results of a group of enterprising planters disclose that the one-crop idea is no longer in vogue—that apple and peach orchards of various sizes dot many of the hillsides and valleys formerly devoted exclusively to the raising of the traditional staple.

The men responsible for this change have introduced commercial fruit growing into the fertile uplands of South Carolina—and made it pay. Of the dozen or more men who initiated the venture at a time when cotton was beginning to show a decline in price, probably not more than six or eight are still engaged in the project. Yet these alone have planted a combined total of approximately 200,000 peach trees on their plantations, and their example has been followed by others.

From a small beginning of only a few trees planted by the more enterprising farmers, the movement has grown until peaches of an unusually high grade and flavor are produced on a commercial scale. Through the coöperation of government, county and state experts, the venture was placed on a paying basis.

Since the first carload of peaches was shipped to northern markets from Spartanburg County, it is estimated that the peach growers have received $750,000 for their product.

Apple growers, too, are enthusiastic over the prospects for developing a new avenue of farm revenue, and their comparatively recently planted orchards are progressing with a rapidity that is decidedly encouraging.

Commercial peach and apple growing in Spartanburg County has taught farmers of this section the possibility of growing a revenue-producing crop that is far more remunerative than cotton.

Whirs of Foreign Cars Are Louder in Britian

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Motoring by foreign vacationists about Great Britain is one form of holiday travel that is holding its own.

Motorists from abroad are flocking to Great Britain in greater numbers than ever before, according to a statement issued here by the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland. During June, a new record was reached when 252 motorcars of incoming vacationists were handled by port officials in the British Isles, the statement said.

To accommodate the visitors, the customs department has agreed to admit, temporarily, wireless sets installed in motorcars brought in by persons from other countries, provided the sets are mentioned on the customs documents issued in respect of the car, it added.

ROCHESTER ACCIDENTS FEWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20—Nearly 60 days of police campaigning against traffic violations, with sommons ticket "fixing" eliminated, has resulted in a 30 per cent decrease in the average number of mishaps here, according to records at the police statistical bureau. Their vigilance, according to Safety Commissioner William F. Durnan, has reacted as an educational measure to assure safe driving.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

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WOMEN in large cities to sell children's clothes direct to mothers; commission basis. CHESTERLYN FROCKS, 210 S. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Suites, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration; rents reasonable. Apply on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. Tel. LAFayette 7040.

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4, 4, 5-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO. 131 Audubon Road Commonwealth 4740.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section, near new subway entrance, 1056, 1060, 1064 Beacon St.—6 and 7 rooms, all conveniences, refrigeration; owner manager. Shown by Supt. or call owner, Regent 5069-J.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Seven sunny rooms, up to date, desirable location and people; garage. Asp. 8854.

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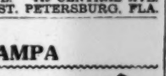

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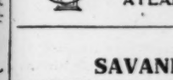
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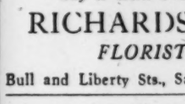
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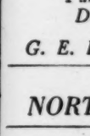
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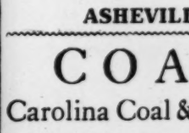

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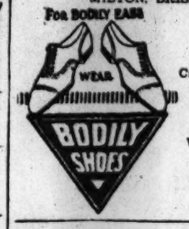

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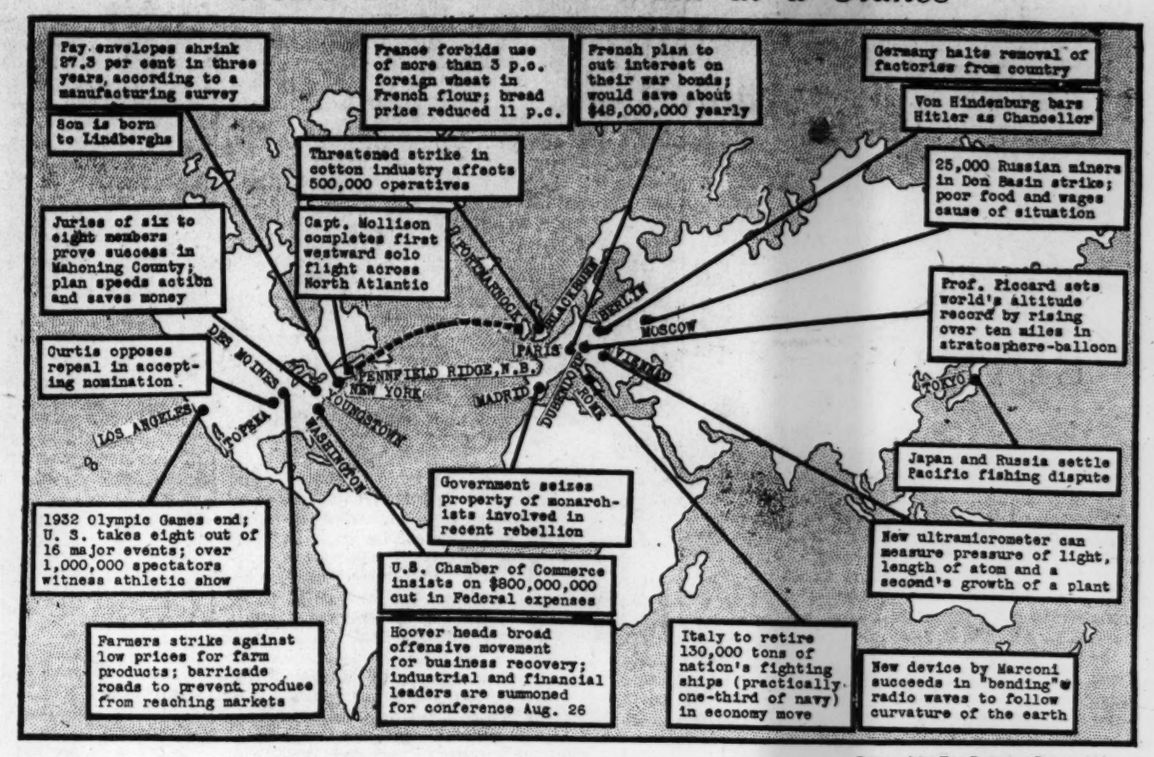
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Pay envelopes shrink 27.3 per cent in three years, according to a manufacturing survey
Son is born to Lindberghs
Juries of six to eight members prove success in Mahoning County; plan speeds action and saves money
Curtis opposes repeal in accepting nomination
1932 Olympic Games end; U. S. takes eight out of 16 major events; over 1,000,000 spectators witness athletic show
Farmers strike against low prices for farm products; barricade roads to prevent produce from reaching markets
France forbids use of more than 3 p.c. foreign wheat in French flour; bread price reduced 11 p.c.
Threatened strike in cotton industry affects 500,000 operatives
Capt. Mollison completes first westward solo flight across North Atlantic
French plan to cut interest on their war bonds; would save about $48,000,000 yearly
Germany halts removal of factories from country
Von Hindenburg bars Hitler as Chancellor
25,000 Russian miners in Don Basin strike; poor food and wages cause of situation
Prof. Piccard sets world's altitude record by rising over ten miles in stratosphere-balloon
Japan and Russia settle Pacific fishing dispute
New ultramicrometer can measure pressure of light, length of atom and a second's growth of a plant
Government seizes property of monarchists involved in recent rebellion
U.S. Chamber of Commerce insists on $800,000,000 cut in Federal expenses
Hoover heads broad offensive movement for business recovery; industrial and financial leaders are summoned for conference Aug. 26
Italy to retire 130,000 tons of nation's fighting ships (practically one-third of navy) in economy move
New device by Marconi succeeds in "bending" radio waves to follow curvature of the earth
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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Prairie Dog

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE we have our answer to the question, When is a "dog" not a dog? Prairie dogs are rodents—ground squirrels in fact. They live in villages sometimes a mile or more in diameter. One can often tell the age of the village by its size, for these creatures live on the grass and other herbage around their holes, and as they dislike roaming any great distance for their meals they dig new burrows and extend the village limits leaving the old homes.

The entrance hall goes into the ground for about 15 or 20 feet at a very sharp angle. Suddenly it turns, branching a few or several times depending upon how many families use the same main entrance. Some of the branches are used for the storage of fodder, some serve as cellar corners to store refuse and waste until it can be either covered up or taken out, while still others extend upward slightly to form comfortable nests.

A "soldier" stands guard on a high mound which marks the entrance to a dog-town burrow, so we must approach with caution. We can see the village from afar and dimly make out the forms of many occupants all busy at various pleasures and tasks. Down we go on hands and knees to get within a hundred yards of them. Then we must hug the ground still closer and proceed even more slowly until we can get within studying distance of them. They are most active in the early morning and evening.

The prairie dog is rather a small creature, about a foot long, but what it lacks in size it makes up in stoutness and robustness of build. Its claws and muscular forearms are well adapted to digging. Some of the more industrious ones which have just moved to the village suburbs are busily engaged in tamping down the hard mound about a newly dug hole. Noses as well as feet are used for this purpose. The mound easily identifies the entrance to the hole and is built high enough and solid enough to keep out the rains and floods.

These busy villagers drink little if any water and hence do not seek it. Many a western farmer has spent useless hours trying to strike water in the midst of a prairie dog colony, believing in the age-old fallacy, that these deep subterranean passages lead to water supplies.

The old sentinel catches a movement from our direction, and with a loud whistle and a yelp like that of a lap dog, gives the alarm. More orderly even than pupils at a fire drill but with many whistles and much squealing they all put their stout limbs to work in bringing them to the entrance to their holes in double-quick order. Here with a scurry and a leap they quickly disappear. Soon the entire region is empty and silent with the exception of an occasional burrowing owl which wakes up and crawls out to see what's doing. These birds occupy the town in large numbers, several adopting their own particular prairie dog family in whose burrow they live.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: You can tell which member of the family is wanted at the phone. It's the one who says: "You answer it; it's probably for you."

Detroit News: Some of the mountains of China have never been penetrated by man, says a travel writer. American wives, returning from vacations, often find these in kitchen sinks.

Boston Herald: A casual view of the average man in a bathing suit should be enough to explain why long pants have maintained their place so long in everyday life.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

I HAVE ever found, the least wit yieldeth the most words. It is both the surest and wisest way to speak little and think more.
—JOSEPH HALL.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A native of Newcastle, Me., George Willard Singer, has an envelope which by successive sendings from three different towns he arranged to have postmarked with his full name.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Blessed" in Luke 1:28 and in Matthew xvi:17 (S. R.)—In each instance it is a participial adjective and pronounced preferably as two syllables, *bles'-ed* (*e*'s short).

Cæsarea Philippi — *Ses-a-re'-a* (first *e* short, second long, both *a*'s as in *sofa*, secondary stress on first syllable); *Fih-lip'-i* (first two *i*'s short, third as in *ice*).

Knowledge—*Nol'-ej* (both vowels short). Not *nol-ij*.

Diligence—*Dil'-ih-jense* (*i*'s as in *it*, *e* as in *recent*). Not *dih'-la-junse*.

After—The *a* is intermediate as in *ask*, not short as in *at*.

Virgin—*Vur'-jin* (*u* as in *urn*, *i* as in *it*. Not *vur'-jun*.

Divers—*Di'-verz* (*i* as in *ice*, *e* as as in *maker*). Not to be confused with "diverse," which is pronounced preferably with emphasis on the second syllable, *dih-vurse'* (*i* as in *it*, *u* as in *urn*).

Carry—Watch the *a*. It is not long as in *cape*, not circumflex as in *care*. It is short as in *cat*.

Tormented—Accent the second syllable.

Selfsame—Principal emphasis is on the first syllable, *self'-same*, secondary stress on the second.

Message, image, immaculate, inviolate—The effort should be made to give the *a* in the last syllable a "quick-long" sound as in *chaotic*. Certainly, in formal public speech it should not be allowed to lapse in short *i*. Regardless of what the tendency may be in colloquial conversation, *im-ak'-u-lit*, for example, has very little to recommend in measured reading from the desk.

Incarnate—Here is another mistreated *a*. When the word is used as a verb the last *a* has the sustained long sound as in *ace*; when the word is an adjective the last *a* has all the initial quality of the long *a*, but it is not sustained—the "quick-long" *a*.

Messiah—The *e* is not long; keep it short.

Baptist, baptize—The first is accented on the first syllable, the second on the second.

Renowned—*Re-nound'* (*e* as in *create*, *ou* as in *out*).

Immanent—From Latin *in*, "in," and *manere*, "to dwell." Our word means "indwelling; inherent; neither derived from, nor passing, without; confined to consciousness." It is not to be confused with "imminent" ("theatening, impending").

Primarily—The accent in "primary" is on the first syllable, and it remains on the first syllable in "primarily," *pri'-may-rih-ly* (first *i* as in *ice*, *a* as in *chaotic*, second *i* as in *it*). Not *pri-mare'-ih-ly*.

In Lighter Vein

The Motorist's Daughter

A little girl was crossing the Atlantic with her mother. It was her first ocean trip. The sea was as smooth as the proverbial millpond for the first three days, then the ship began rolling and pitching heavily.

The child could not understand what had happened. "Mamma," she cried. "What's the matter? Are we on a detour?"—*Unidentified.*

The Retort Courteous

The honeymooners were driving through the country when they met a farmer leading a mule. Just as they were about to pass, the animal turned toward the motorcar and brayed vociferously.

The bridegroom in a teasing way turned to his wife and remarked: "Relative of yours?"

"Yes," she said sweetly, "by marriage."

"Abstemious" Has Them In Order

"Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels?"

"Unquestionably."

"What is it?"

"I've just told you."
—*Montreal Star.*

For the Scrapbook

Excerpts From "Poor Richard's" Earlier Almanacs

He that cannot obey, cannot command.

Approve not of him who commends all you say.

Writes injuries in dust, benefits in marble.

Content makes poor men rich; discontent makes rich men poor.

Liberality is not giving much, but giving wisely.

Better is a little with content than much with contention.

You may talk too much on the best of subjects.

He's a fool that cannot conceal his wisdom.

Let thy discontents be secrets.

Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it.

He that can compose himself is wiser than he that composes books.

Teach your child to hold his tongue—he'll learn fast enough to speak.

It is better to take many injuries than to give one.

The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise.

He that waits upon fortune is never sure of his dinner.

Do good to thy friend to keep him, to thy enemy to gain him.

He that would catch fish must venture his bait.

He that speaks much is much mistaken.

Search others for their virtues, thyself for thy vices.

'Tis easier to prevent bad habits than to break them.

A quarrelsome man has no good neighbors.

What you would seem to be, be really.

Many a man thinks he is buying pleasure, when he is merely selling himself a slave to it.

Half the truth is often a great lie.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.

Well done is better than well said.

If you'd lose a troublesome visitor, lend him money.

If a man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles.

The doors of wisdom are never shut.

Doing an injury puts you below your enemy; revenging one makes you but even with him; forgiving it sets you above him.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Added Kindness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

AN INSTANCE of genuine thoughtfulness on the part of a younger sister has brought many sunny hours to the writer.

Two sisters were working in their father's business, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Thus each had a part of each day for the pursuit of education and musical activities.

One summer, the elder sister received an invitation to visit a chum who was staying at the beach. She would be gone from Monday afternoon until Wednesday morning. This meant that the younger sister would have to give up her own plans for Tuesday and work the full day. She cheerfully offered to do so, and urged her sister to go and enjoy her little vacation. Many persons, of course, would be willing to do this much for a loved one, but how many young girls would have thought of any added kindness?

When the elder sister departed, she received a tiny envelope containing four slips of paper. The first was marked, "Read on Monday night"; the second, "Read on Tuesday morning"; the third, "Read on Tuesday night"; the fourth, "Read on Wednesday morning." Following these instructions carefully, the vacationer was made happy each night and morning by an expression of love from her sister, and an assurance that the extra work was being greatly enjoyed, especially since it was enabling her sister to have a good time. Each message was a charming little bit of the one who wrote it, describing her probable activity at the time, assuring the sister that she was missed, but that all at home were happy for her.

Two years later, this younger sister discovered that these little slips of paper had been cherished among the elder sister's dearest treasures. To this day, she rereads them with joy.

What They Say

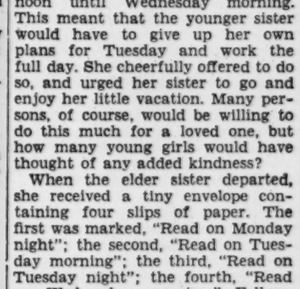
Clear the Road!

"The chariot of peace cannot advance along a road cluttered with cannon."—*David Lloyd George.*

Amen!

"There should be a rigorous law to suppress every newspaper treating war as morally more tolerable than assassination."—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

Proverb Puzzle



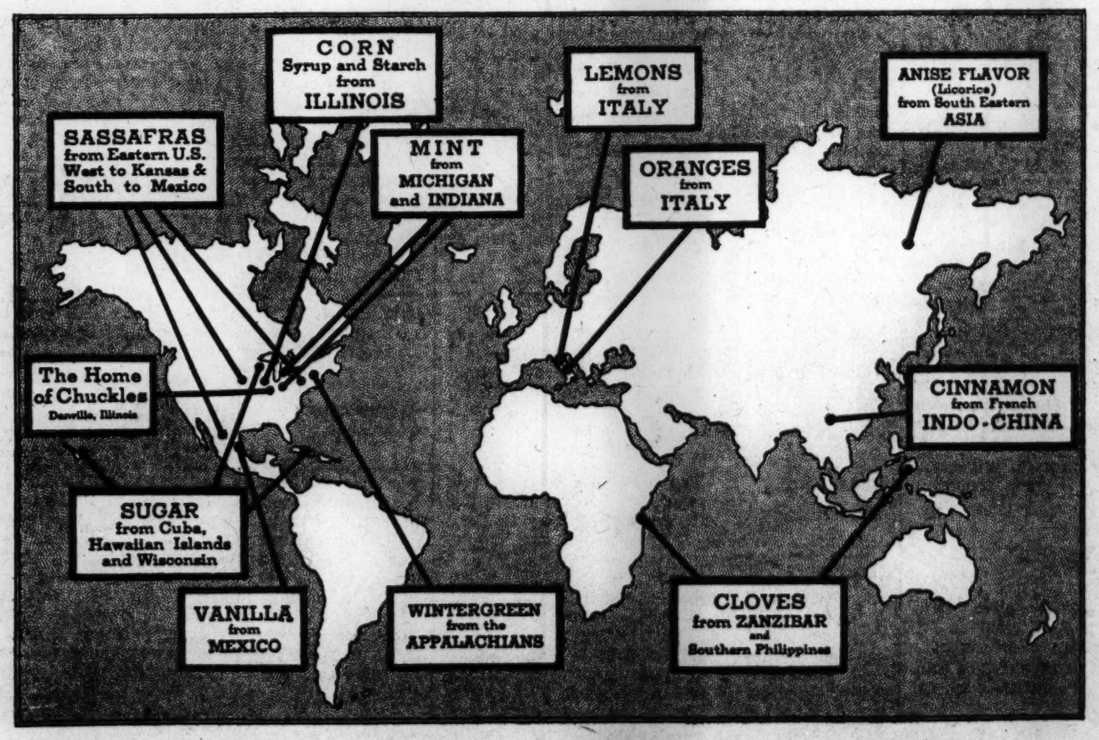
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Write the letters, forming the names of the various objects, in the spaces represented by corresponding numbers. If you name the objects correctly, you will have a well-known maxim or proverb. What is it?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Enigma Puzzle: Egg.

• THE WORLD OF **Chuckles** ... AT A GLANCE •



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Germany's Eagles in Conflict

EAGLES may seek new nests. Governments may change. Which eagle, and which government is in store for Germany tomorrow? On the seal of the Reich today is a somber eagle with wings partly outspread. It is the symbol of the Republic. The Socialists and bourgeois parties which placed it there have been swept from power in recent weeks. Many believe its perch is thus left insecure.

Once upon the seal appeared the crowned eagle of monarchy, with a sword and a golden apple in its claws. Many who gave it allegiance hold power today. They are struggling to revive at least a portion of the pre-war régime.

But there is a third eagle with its wings spread in flight and bearing the swastika cross of Fascist dictatorship. It is the insignia of the private army of Herr Adolf Hitler—the man who wants to play the rôle of a German Mussolini.

It is this conflict between the three eagles and all they symbolize that has plunged Germany into chaotic political conditions. Germany today is not engaged in any ordinary political maneuvers. It is not merely trying to revise the Cabinet. It is not merely struggling to break the parliamentary deadlock. It is not merely attempting to create a government strong enough to deal with the grave economic internal unrest. Nor can its problem be encompassed within the task of attempting to assimilate the radical Fascist movement which has made tremendous strides.

Germany, with mighty travail, is trying to decide on a form of government.

Parliamentary democracy, which was the gift of the Weimar Constitution, came not as the attainment of an ideal, but was a compromise between the collapse of a dynasty and fears of Bolshevism. This original lack of sanction for a popular government largely explains the wide indorsement of Herr Hitler's plan of dictatorship.

There is no question how absolute Herr Hitler desires that dictatorship to be in the light of his most recent statements. Although Fascist headquarters refute the Government declaration that Herr Hitler demanded the entire power, there has been no denial of the authenticated report that the Fascist leader demands a status equivalent to the "position of Mussolini after his march on Rome."

President von Hindenburg's refusal is fully in keeping with the fact that the National Socialists, while the largest party in the Reich, are not a majority. But the vigorous opposition to the Government upon which the Fascists are now embarked indicates the end of the Hitlerites' toleration of Chancellor von Papen, despite the promises of Herr Hitler made in order to obtain the holding of elections and other concessions from the present Government. The immediate problem before the Fascist leaders is with one hand to hold their radical followers in check while with the other hand they lead them momentarily to expect that Herr Hitler will "come into power."

Meanwhile the Roman Catholics' efforts to save their party's position by coöperation with the Fascists confronts the von Papen Cabinet with the virtual certainty of overwhelming defeat if it follows its contemplated plan to go before the Reichstag, which is scheduled to meet August 30. Chancellor von Papen may command only thirty-seven Nationalists' votes out of the Reichstag total of six hundred and seven.

Dissolution of the Reichstag, a Constitutional Assembly, an attempt to form a new Cabinet, government with the Reichstag but yet in violation of the Constitution—all are possible consequences. Meanwhile the Nationalist Junkers of the von Papen Government are bending every effort to rush through "reforms," change the franchise provisions and reinstate the House of Lords—borrowing at least the sword if not the entire eagle of monarchial days.

Between such plans, the demand for dictatorship and the efforts to defend the Republic, there is no ready-made compromise. Germany is probing deeply into her foundations of government. But the dangers will be overshadowed by the opportunities, provided the moderation and stability of the bulk of the German people remain in ascendancy.

Once There Was a Forest, Too

ONCE upon a time a Man owned a Storage Dam at the head of a Valley. And as the dry days came the People who lived below the Storage Dam asked the Man for Water, and behold, the Man would give of a portion of his Water so that the Farms of the Valley waxed thrifty and the People thereof grew well-to-do.

Now it came to pass that the People, as time went on, began to say among themselves, Why should this Man retain all this water when we have merely sufficient for our needs? Behold, we will levy a tax on this Man's Dam for the water held in storage. And behold, the People levied on the dam for the water, and each year took away a portion of the dam in payment of the tax.

And it came to pass that in the fullness of time the dam was all taken away in payment of taxes, and no longer was there water stored against the thirsty days. And, behold, the Farms of the Valley grew parched and dried, and the yield therefrom ceased, and the people languished and their wealth vanished and they were sore distressed. And the moral of this fable is this:

Among the findings and recommendations recently made public by the United States Timber Conservation Board appointed by the President to investigate and report on facts governing conditions and trends in forest industries, one item stands out with impressive significance.

The report declares that the burden of taxation on mature standing timber, distinct from the land upon which it grows, is the most important single factor forcing the sale or cutting of timber without due regard to the current market demand for forest products. And it points out that the present and future security of private ownership of merchantable standing timber, as well as the maintenance of reasonable current balance between production and consumption of forest products, requires the substitution, in the principal timber states, of an equitable system of income or yield taxation for the present prevailing system of property taxation.

The application of the fable is obvious. Today approximately two thirds of the gross sales of the lumber industry go for taxes. Some 20 per cent of the sawmills are building sawdust piles merely to obtain enough cash from capital to pay taxes. This liquidating of forests, not to supply a demand but merely to write off taxes, is threatening to reach a result similar to that reached in the fable. In certain states, where greed for taxes levied against the lumber storage reservoir or the private forest reserve is conspicuous, the dam of conservation is in danger of being torn down, and a timber famine, with consequent erosion of soil, unfavorable climatic changes, seasonal flood and other deforestation ills, looms portentous in the offing.

The conservation board, in recommending a "yield" tax in place of the tax on standing timber, is therefore pointing out a way whereby states may reap sure revenues from their forests and have them too. Surely it takes no fable to point out that the way of conservation is the saner way.

Mr. Curtis Stands Fast

FEW developments could illustrate more clearly the freedom of conscience vouchsafed by the Republican platform on the liquor issue than does the declaration by Vice-President Charles Curtis that he is against repeal of the prohibition amendment. This statement in his acceptance of renomination for the second office in the United States will give distinct encouragement to drys—candidates or citizens—to hold for their convictions in the congressional elections which accompany the presidential.

His words are these:

> I am a strong believer in the rule of the majority and feel the people should at all times be given full opportunity to express their opinion on the Constitution or amendments thereto, but, personally, I am not only in favor of honestly and fearlessly enforcing all our laws but further I am opposed to the return of the saloon and I am opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Some commentators are disturbed lest this pronouncement embarrass President Hoover among Republican wets of the East; some may even charge a lack of unity between the President and his running mate. But they can hardly be said to be as far apart as were Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Senator Joseph T. Robinson, the Democratic nominees in 1928. And, in fact, Mr. Curtis speaks only of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, by which he may say he refers to the unqualified Democratic proposal, and expresses no opinion as to the President's plan for revision.

Nevertheless, the statement is dry enough to give heart to those who believe the Eighteenth Amendment should be retained essentially as it stands.

Parallel Reduction—Arms and Debts

SLOWLY but surely the opinion is growing in Europe that a radical cut in war debts would be best assured by a prior cut in armaments. The London Times is the latest journal to acknowledge the link. In a recent issue it says: "What is not so generally realized is that a substantial step toward disarmament is a necessary condition for the settlement of those intergovernmental debts which are paralyzing international trade." These are words the wisdom of which must be apparent from the most elementary acquaintance with American opinion.

The war debts problem is a very simple issue to vast numbers of American taxpayers. An Englishman, Sir Arthur Salter, has best expressed it. In his book "Recovery," he says, "It is not just a question of whether some one should be let off paying, but which of two bodies of taxpayers should pay, the one which owes the money or the one which doesn't; one of them must." Clearly the debtor nations owe the money, because, in Mr. Coolidge's words, they "hired" it, and gave promissory notes as evidences of their debt. Again the debtors acknowledged their indebtedness in the war debt arrangements which were concluded at Washington beginning in 1922 to spread repayments over a long term of years. In the view of American opinion, no other starting point is possible than this.

In their turn American taxpayers should realize that the war debt settlements are just as simple as the origin of the debts. Of late weeks the Monitor's correspondence columns have shown the need for this realization. By no means do the war debt settlements represent the whole money cost of the war. It is doubtful whether they represent a tenth of it. Nor can it be said that they exhibit a reduction of the original debts. Every penny that was borrowed is scheduled for repayment in the annuity schedules attached to each settlement. American consideration expressed itself in a cut in the interest rate from 5 per cent borne by the original promissory notes to an average of slightly over 2 per cent—in some instances a fraction of 1 per cent.

Any new arrangement to take the place of these settlements must keep the American taxpayer's shoulders in plain view. They are already bearing a burden arising out of the business recession. Another weight has just been added in the shape of a billion-dollar tax bill, and Senator Reed Smoot foresees a new bill in the new Congress. There is little wonder that the taxpayer, looking at the $350,000,000 war debt annuity that the cancellationists are dangling over him, should cry: "Enough! Let's see how we can adjust the load I'm already carrying before you add to it."

It would be well for Europe to follow the example of the London Times and heed what the American taxpayer is saying. After all, he is American public opinion. Part of the load he is bearing is taxation for national armaments, which can be lightened only by universal agreement. Under the Hoover plan the cut in the American budget would be about $200,000,000. To trade $200,000,000 for $350,000,000 is not on its face a fair exchange; it would still leave $150,000,000 either to be covered by European governments, which could then better afford it themselves, or to be carried by the American taxpayer. But there can be no doubt that if his position were taken into consideration, he would be prepared to make his quota of sacrifice. His main objection is that in certain quarters he is expected to bear the whole of it.

Ten Miles Up

ONCE more onto the front page of newspapers the world over goes the story of an aerial flight, a feat of courage. But this time, in chronicling the ascent of Prof. Auguste Piccard and his young assistant, M. Max Cosyn, into the stratosphere, the news is recording something more than merely an act of daring.

Setting a world's altitude record of 16,700 meters, or 54,776 feet, for balloon ascension seemed only incidental to the Belgian savant as he stepped from the ball-like aluminum gondola of his balloon when it came to earth at Edolo, Italy, and said: "Well, it was a profitable trip."

This, it is hoped, is the preface of later announcements of new findings about the cosmic rays which Professor Piccard went aloft to study. The facts that may be unraveled from his recording instruments mean more to the scientific world than the mere fact that the professor was the first man to send a radio message from the stratosphere. Here was no hooded aviator, schooled in aerial flight, but a learned professor, somewhat bookish in appearance, and seeking not publicity but knowledge, returned from the outer realm of space after a journey in the interest of progress.

In one sense the academic and unassuming nature of this exploit appeals to popular thought. But at the same time it has thus far disappointed the public's hope—which Professor Piccard never encouraged—for more information concerning the feasibility of high-speed travel at high altitudes. Apparently more knowledge about that must await the tests of airplanes now being built for stratosphere flying. Meanwhile Professor Piccard and M. Cosyn have their records about cosmic rays and the like, and also the perhaps useless yet notable record for man's farthest departure and return to the earth.

Pleasantville and Literature

INCREDIBLE as it may appear, there remains a spot in the United States where the products of Hollywood bow before the scepter of Literature and the moving picture theater runs a poor second to the Public Library.

With the appropriateness altogether charming this transplanted corner of the Elysian meadows has chosen for its terrestrial habitat the village of Pleasantville, which has for background the gentle grassy slopes and meandering streams of Westchester County in the State of New York.

A correspondent of the New York Times waxes eloquent, as indeed he rightly may, over "the constant and general use of the village library" where the development of taste for good literature is nurtured in an atmosphere of tranquility and sufficient leisure, and "where the people are more interested in books than in anything else—even the movies." He might have added that in just such surroundings Horace found constant inspiration. That is to say, the sylvan part, if not the Free Library, of which latter he had scant need, occupied as he was, sheltered in the serenity of the Sabine Hills, with composing classics that should for all time enrich the shelves of libraries private as well as public.

Pleasantville is a village of about 5000. The registration cards of its public library show that 3553 persons accept its cordial welcome to explore the realms of polite literature. About a quarter of that number are children for whose comfort a special room with miniature wicker chairs and bookshelves is provided.

And, *mirabile dictu*, in a period of burdensome taxation, the villagers voluntarily assess themselves an extra tax to maintain this admirable institution and, what is more, take turns in acting as library trustees and supporting the chief librarian.

Pleasantville is a gracious reminder that, notwithstanding all the emphasis laid on the bustle and heedless hurry of modern existence, there are many—because there are probably many Pleasantvilles—who refuse to be ruffled and disturbed by the insistent clamor and who, with Francis Bacon, believe that "reading maketh a full man."

Editorial Notes

Zulus, the United States Department of Commerce has pointed out, are potential buyers of musical instruments "on which a few simple notes can be picked out and repeated over and over again without difficulty." So that's where the ukuleles have gone?

It is said that the English language is spoken by 160,000,000, and understood and used by 60,000,000 more. Train announcers, we suppose, may be classified in the latter group.

Not to be overlooked among the outstanding current events of 1931 is the electrification of 90,800 farm homes.

The Whole Wide World

I HAVE just bought an atlas. It is very grand with a crimson leather cover embellished with golden letters and its many pages are colored like the gardens of a rajah. It resides in a serene detachment upon the third shelf of the bookcase hard by the dictionary. But I do not have prim thoughts about it. Since my meeting with Mr. Valentine Crump I realize that here, between two red leather covers, I have the whole wide world.

* * *

That final stage of thorough disgust with my particular brand of mental geography had been reached. Heroic measures were demanded to straighten out the tangle I always made of Russia and China up around Manchuria and to move Germany away from the south of France. Thus, late one afternoon, I stopped at a little shop which boasted the sign: "Valentine Crump, Cartographer." It was a murky place, so I did not upon entering immediately observe Mr. Crump standing in all his modest completeness before me.

Mr. Crump would not, I believe, in the least mind being compared to a Scotch terrier, one of those dogs who stand waiting for a first word with all the friendly politeness in the world. And in their shrewd eyes a look which might mean: "I'll be glad to do anything for you when we get acquainted, but I will not jump at you."

"I want," I told Mr. Crump, "to buy an atlas."

"What kind of an atlas, Miss?" he asked with a quiet courtesy.

I was bewildered. Were there atlases? Surely an atlas was an atlas.

"Oh, just any kind," I answered, determined to be jaunty about it. But that was a mistake. The little man immediately became almost sad. Perhaps since maps were his business he was devoted to them. I tried again.

"If you would just explain about them," I said meekly. "Then I could make a more intelligent selection."

Mr. Crump beamed so happily while he drew up a chair for me and relieved me of my bundles that I had not the heart to tell him that I was really in a most dreadful rush.

"No doubt what you want is a modern atlas, Miss," he suggested. "But if you would just take time to look at some of these old ones. . . ." He commenced an eager bustle into the nooks and crannies of the place.

I waited, beginning to observe a certain flavor about the proceedings.

"Did you ever believe in fairies, Miss?" he demanded suddenly from a cubby-hole.

I was too startled by such a question to do more than stare at him as he came toward me with a slender volume in his hands which he presented to me with a flourish.

"An ancient map of fairyland," he said with a twinkle.

"How utterly charming," I exclaimed studying the thin parchment pages so gayly colored and gilded.

"Isn't it?" he agreed happily. "But I gave up fairies such a long time ago that I really like some of these old portolanos better."

* * *

I turned from Queen Mab's dell and the hill of the pixies to the enormous volume he was opening on the table before me. It was a copy of a map made by Sebastian Cabot in 1544.

"This map has legends from the travels of Marco Polo," he told me, pointing out the dim old Italian letters in the margin. "It details the sixteenth century knowledge of Japan, which was called Cipango in those times."

"And were these portolanos the very earliest maps?" I asked.

"No. It would be hard for any man to say just what the first ones were like." He looked so very wise that I was sure here must be at least one man who knew. And he did not disappoint me . . . much.

"The portolanos," he went on, "were the first directions made for sailing men. Our modern maps originated with them. But there had been maps before them. Oh, yes, a lot of maps before them. Why, my dear young lady, one of the oldest known maps is a papyrus of the thirteenth century B. C. and shows Nubian gold mines. And the ancient Greeks had maps that showed the inhabited world as round, with Delhi in the center."

"But I thought they believed the world was flat," I said in surprise.

Mr. Crump permitted himself a dignified chuckle.

"Now that," he said, "is the precise reason why I devote myself to maps. It humbles a man. Here were all those wise ones of Columbus' day shaking their heads and prophesying that if he sailed west he would bounce right off the edge. But several centuries before Christ the theory of a round earth was fully accepted, and then completely lost sight of and presented again as a brand new idea in the fifteenth century. Just think of the possibilities that open up!"

* * *

I dwelt upon the possibilities while Mr. Crump teetered on top of a stepladder in search of further treasure.

"These are copies of maps made by the Bleau family in Amsterdam in the seventeenth century," he said presently, spreading them out before me.

"Good gracious, they are as beautiful as paintings," I cried. "What gorgeous borders."

Mr. Crump nodded. "Just imagine what they must have been in the original parchment." He turned over one after the other and then added with a little sigh, "But they were not always accurate."

"Never mind," I said. "I'm satisfied to just look at my cake. What endless hours must have gone into such decoration."

"It was a thing of pride with them," he answered, "but it was also most convenient. Any lack of geographical data could always be covered up with a mariners' compass or a monster blowing down a storm from the north."

"It must have been discouraging to have such a lot of ocean and nothing to put in it," I agreed, and we laughed together.

"Some of them also had a lively time with the lines of longitude," he said. "They always seemed to come at just the worst places on the maps along with a group of islands or a city, or some other crowded condition. So the lines were moved about to suit until the first meridian was established at Greenwich."

"It all sounds exceedingly amusing," I suggested.

Whereupon Mr. Crump looked a little troubled. "Oh, no, Miss," he exclaimed hastily. "I'm afraid I've given you quite the wrong impression. A great many of those old cartographers clung to all the facts possible to their time. Modern map makers still study some of them. The work of Ortelius and Mercator has a certain importance today. They were both skilled and honest. Mercator was actually the first to give the name 'atlas' to a collection of his maps."

* * *

"Just keep on showing me all these fascinating things and I'll never be satisfied with a mere modern atlas," I warned him at last, becoming aware that the minutes were dashing by on both sides of us.

"Then it must take a good deal to satisfy you," he said with a crispness of which I had not suspected him capable.

"Perhaps you had better explain about them also," I suggested in a very small voice.

So he went to a shelf near at hand and took down the very atlas that is now neighbor to my dictionary.

"There," he said, holding it lightly in his hand, "is the whole wide world. It may not seem so to you at first. You may think of a map as something you were first annoyed with along in the fourth grade. But don't do that. Think of all those men who toiled over parchments in past centuries. Think of the ships that have fared forth to find the boundaries of the world: the Santa Maria, the Golden Hind. Every line on those maps is probably the end and the beginning of an adventure. Think of that."

"I will, oh, I will," I assured him. And so I gathered it up with my bundles and went on out into the sun. Mr. Valentine Crump, cartographer, stood smiling in the doorway of his shop behind me.

E. W. G.

Notes From German Cities

Professors And Porridge

BECAUSE little Willie let the porridge boil over 5000 years ago, Prof. Johannes Gruess is now able to determine what the boy and his parents had for breakfast in the Stone Age. For on some pottery dating from that time, and found at Herkheim near Noerdlingen, traces of a certain kind of grain were discovered together with splinters of charcoal. From this has been deduced that the Stone Age people ground the corn, which they seem to have brought with them from Asia, and made porridge of it which was boiled in pots placed in a charcoal fire. Small causes ofttimes have great effects, the Germans say. Little Willie certainly never dreamed that the porridge he let burn, and for which he no doubt received a spanking, would occupy bearded professors in the age of airplanes and television.

* * *

Quaintness In Names

Curious names surround Berlin. There is a forest called "Heaven" and an old monastery christened "Paradise," a hamlet "Look-around" and a village "Sincewhen." A forest "Dancehall" and a hamlet "Prettychimney." Some of the little hills must have been christened by a chef de cuisine. There are the "Bread Baking Oven Hills," the "Butter Hills"—and the "Sauerkraut Hills." Hurrying people traveling by car or train will probably never find them, but the patient hiker discovers many such quaint places with surprise and amusement.

* * *

Guidebooks Go Literary

What better guidebook could be written than a description of the country by its best authors? Convinced that there is no happier method of interpretation the Literarische Welt, a literary weekly, invited some of Germany's greatest writers to contribute. It styled its compilation of essays "a lesson in seeing deeper and better with the poet's aid." Thomas Mann, one of world's best known writers, tells of a spot northeast of Munich where he spends much of his time. "It is not a forest, and not a park. It is a fairy garden," he writes, "The wilderness is penetrated by crisscross paths. Just strips of flattened grass or gravel ruts, obviously not artificially made but created by walking on them, without one's knowing who did it. That Bauschan (his dog) and I should meet a man on them is a bewildering exception and my companion halts full of astonishment on such occasions and merely lets out one deep 'whoof' which comes pretty close to expressing my own feelings toward such an incident." Ricarda Huch, one of Germany's prominent women writers, depicts one of those sturdy medieval German cities. "Of all towns in Westphalia, Muenster is the noblest, indeed, in all of Germany none equals it in this respect." The armor walls and turrets it has cast off. But the 'home gown' the town now wears still shows resemblance to an armor: its cut is severe and its jewels do not force themselves on the visitor."

* * *

Free Rides To Market

By motorcar to market may be a common thing in motorized countries such as the United States, but it was a luxury in Germany until recently. And it might have remained so for quite a long time had not an enterprising market hall management evolved an ingenious idea. It sent out little letters to the housewives in the neighborhood informing them that private cars would be placed at their disposal to take them to the market. And now every morning happy housewives are riding in luxurious limousines to buy apples and pears. All of a sudden, the distance to market has become much too short. But the eagerness to buy has doubtless multiplied. And the kind and clever thought as well as the money invested in gasoline appears to be bearing rich fruit as sales of fruit and sausage increase.

* * *

Telephone Technique

If a loud shout of "Xantippe, Ypsilon, Zacharias" issues from a telephone booth in Berlin, visitors need not be alarmed. For it will be neither a college yell nor an election catchphrase. It will be merely a humble telephone user following the printed instructions which tell him how to get his number—under difficulties. The use of "key words" for letters which are not readily understood over the telephone is a practice which endures in most countries. But the thoughtful Reichspost, which controls the telephone system in Germany, provides two sets. If one desires to speak to Miss C. Smith in a near-by city and the operator does not understand the name, one explains "C as in Cæsar, S-amuel, M-arie, I-da, T-heodor, H-einrich." But if Miss Smith happens to live in another country so that a long distance call is required, a different series of key words is provided. For the benefit of the operator it is now spelled: "C as in Casablanca, S-antiago, M-adagascar, I-talia, T-ripoli, H-avana." But even then one may not get the right connection—not if the young lady's name happens to be Catherine. For the "rules of speech" in the telephone book only show one alternative. It's "K, as in Katharina."